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The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE

MAY • 1954

JULES ROMAINS.....BRUCE BLIVEN
M. G. CANDAU....DONALD A. LAIRD

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Turkey Looks Ahead



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Kettering, Maria Montessori, Dale
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The
 Rotarian

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Down in Latin-America there are 33,225(ABC)
more of these men. They read
Revista Rotaria—the Spanish
language counterpart

Your Letters

Re: Forgetting Simple Courtesies

By MRS. HARVEY J. LOWE
Wife of Rotarian
Newark, Ohio

Seeing C. Murray Booyen's *Courtesy Costs Nothing* [THE ROTARIAN for February] reminds me of an incident I want to relate to you. During a visit to England last Summer, my husband and I met the President of a certain Rotary Club there. He told us this story:

"After the war, our lovely old cathedral needed some immediate repair. Our Rotary Club here sent a letter to the Rotary Club in every city in the United States that has the same name as ours—and there are many of them. We asked for a token contribution. We got none. And we understood: people grow weary in well-doing, and you had done so much. But we did hope for some acknowledgment of our letters. None came. Can you tell why?"

We had no answer for him.

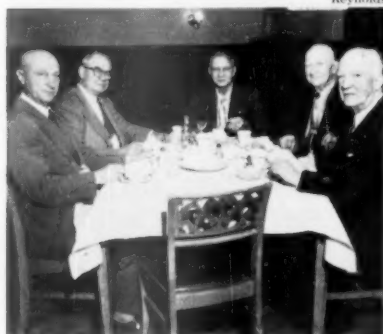
As the wife of an active Rotarian, I have been hopeful over the international functioning of Rotary. Am I justified? In forgetting simple courtesies, are individual Rotary Clubs overlooking important means of creating and cementing good international relations?

Baseball Days Recalled

By EARL MITCH LAPLANT, Rotarian
Real-Estate Broker
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin

The feature *Home Plate* [THE ROTARIAN for April] recalled to me as a long-time baseball enthusiast and old-time player names which have made baseball history. But it also recalled for us in Sturgeon Bay a Rotary meeting recently honoring a group representing the northeastern baseball champions of this district 50 years ago.

When President Walter Keyes gonged the meeting to order, in walked five men equipped with bats, baseball gloves, a ball, and a catcher's mask. All five—four of them now Sturgeon Bay Rotarians—had played baseball together on Sturgeon Bay's championship team 50 years ago. The accompanying photo shows them as they relived their base-

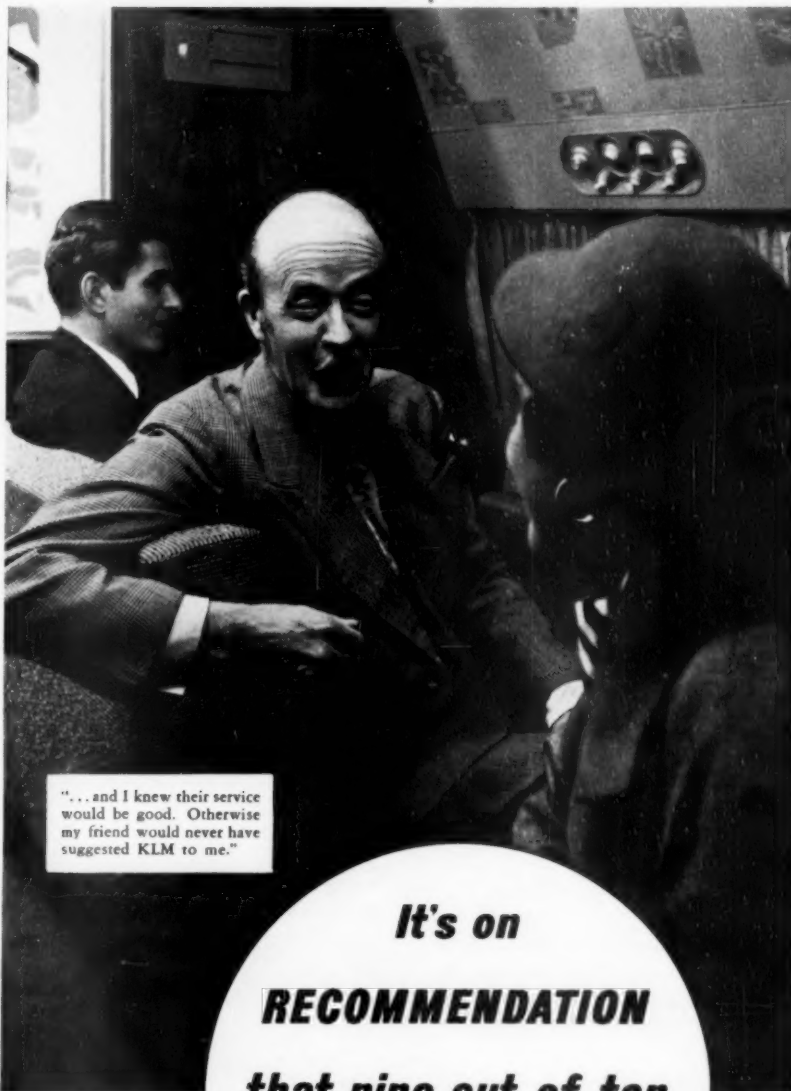


Diamond men of long ago (see letter).

MAY, 1954



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CLIP THIS TO YOUR LETTERHEAD

ball deeds of a half century ago: (from left to right) W. E. Wagener, Past Governor of Rotary International; myself; Clark Bassett; Will Arle; and their guest, Homer Remillard. Incidentally, their combined ages were 369 years.

We're beyond our playing days, but we will never reach the age where we won't thrill to the umpire's "Play ball!"

No Flag Salute?

Asks JAMES BROWN, Hon. Rotarian
Paint Retailer
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

The article *Mariners, Ahoy!*, by The Scratchpad Man [THE ROTARIAN for March], shows a nice picture of the Seattle Boys Club in the daily ceremony of the flag exercises. Not one single person is saluting the flag. Why?

Footnoting Free-World Airmen

By NORMAN G. FOSTER, Rotarian
Machinery Distributor
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

May I add a footnote to W. F. Banks' splendid and informative article *Airmen for the Free World* [THE ROTARIAN for April]? As readers will recall, he told how Rotarians of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, have entertained NATO trainees in their homes. If space had permitted, I know he would have told of other Clubs which had made these fine young men from other lands feel welcome in Canada.

Not so long ago, for example, a group of students from RCAF Station Penhold, representing Norway, Denmark, France, and Italy, travelled by aircraft to Lloydminster, Saskatchewan; were taken on a short tour of the city; then were welcomed to a meeting of the Rotary Club of Lloydminster, where a flight officer gave a talk on the various phases of the NATO training program. Following the luncheon the airmen were taken on a conducted tour of an oil refinery.

In Red Deer, Alberta, Rotarians and

their ladies welcomed other groups of airmen—both in Club meetings and in homes. The accompanying photo shows three students from The Netherlands, also based at RCAF Station Penhold. They are being entertained in the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Coronett, of Red Deer—and I believe all readers will agree that they seem to be enjoying themselves in the friendly atmosphere of a Canadian family. Maybe they are enjoying it so much because they themselves are friendly. They've long since learned that friendship is a two-way street which we in Canada are travelling.

Cadet Entertaining Good Idea

Believes T. A. WEST, JR., Banker
President, Rotary Club
Dothan, Alabama

We of Dothan were pleased to read how various Rotary Clubs are entertaining airmen who are training in Canada under the North Atlantic Treaty Organization program [*Airmen for the Free World*, by W. J. Banks, THE ROTARIAN for April]. We too have invited aviation cadets who are training at Graham Air Base, Marianna, Florida, under the International Defense Program to come to our Club.

Recently five cadets accepted our invitation. They were from Chile, Belgium, Sweden, France, and Denmark. After they made their talks we wrote each of them a letter complimenting them and telling them how glad we were to have had them as our guests. We also wrote the parents of each boy. We complimented them on having such a fine son. Then we wrote to the Rotary Clubs in their home towns. The response we had from the boys, their parents, and their home-town Rotary Clubs was heart-warming. Typical of parents' response is this from Belgium:

We were very happy to see that our son Pierre has been your guest. We hope that this will not be the last time he comes to you, for it is a very [Continued on page 59]



NATO trainees from The Netherlands get acquainted in a Canadian home (see letter).

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS NOTES FROM 35 EAST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO

PRESIDENT. As this page was being readied for the printer, President Joaquin Serratosa Cibils and his wife, Sofia, were in Havana, Cuba—first stop on a five-week Ibero-American tour with more Rotary visits scheduled in the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Curacao, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico. Included on his itinerary is the Ibero-American Rotary Conference to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, April 13-19. He will be back at his Chicago office on May 7 for the Board meeting this month (see below) and preparations for the International Assembly and Convention.... To the list of governmental honors accorded him earlier, President Serratosa Cibils now holds Cuba's highest decoration, the "Carlos Manuel de Céspedes" medal, conferred upon him in Havana.

CONVENTION. Ready for Rotary's 45th Annual Convention, June 6-10, is the great city on Puget Sound, Seattle, Wash. The curtain is ready to go up, the planners have the program, entertainment, and hospitality set. For a preview of the week see Convention Chairman James Lightbody's article, page 16.

ASSEMBLY...INSTITUTE. Ready, too, are arrangements for Rotary's 1954 International Assembly at the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, N. Y., May 24-June 1. To this business meeting will come incoming officers of Rotary International for 1954-55 to make plans for the new year.... To be held concurrently at the same site is the Rotary Institute, a discussion forum comprised mainly of present and past officers.

MEETINGS. Council of Past Presidents.....May 10-14.....Chicago
Rotary Foundation Trustees.....May 17.....Chicago
1953-54 Board of Directors.....May 19-22.....Chicago
International Assembly.....May 24-June 1.....Lake Placid, N. Y.
International Convention.....June 6-10.....Seattle, Wash.

BUILDING NOTE. So near completion is Rotary's new headquarters building in Evanston, Ill., that the date has been set for the cornerstone-laying ceremony. It is May 16, and not long after that Rotary's offices will be transferred from Chicago to Evanston.

BOYS AND GIRLS. For these youthful elements of many a community, a "Week" has been annually held by Rotary Clubs for more than three decades. Usually a late Spring event, many Clubs now have plans under way for this year's community-wide observance. To aid them and others who have yet to reach the planning stage, File Paper No. 660, "Boys and Girls Week," is available at the Central Office gratis.

NEW CLUBS. Early in his administration President Serratosa Cibils set a goal for Rotary extension: five new Clubs in each Rotary District. Recently computed and announced were figures that showed the Districts which had achieved the President's goal. Those with five or more new Clubs by March 30 were: 120 (Brazil), 70 and 73 (France), 76 (Finland), 83, 84, and 85 (Sweden), 86 (Liechtenstein and Switzerland), 25 (Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa, Tanganyika, and Union of South Africa), 107 (Mexico), 74 (Germany), 113 (Surinam, Venezuela, and Netherlands Antilles), 28 and 30 (Australia), 133 (Uruguay), 60 and 61 (Japan), 138 (Argentina).... From July 1, 1953, to March 30, 1954, new Clubs totalled 290.

VITAL STATISTICS. On March 30 there were 8,117 Rotary Clubs and 382,000 members in 88 countries and geographical regions.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and in particular to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.
(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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The Editors'

WORKSHOP

IN THE SHED of a monument maker in the Chicago suburb called Evanston, workmen have just hollowed out and squared off a large chunk of Indiana limestone which measures 23" by 37" by 27". Now they are cutting some lettering into two faces on that rectangle and this seems to be spelling out words with a Rotary familiarity—"Service above Self. He Profits . . ." They are Rotary words. This is the cornerstone which on the 16th day of this month will be set into a niche in the southwest corner of Rotary's new headquarters building at 1600 Ridge Avenue in Evanston. Quite a few people, including members of the Board of Rotary International, will be on hand for the brief Sunday-afternoon ceremony.

THE CORNERSTONE is hollow, as aforementioned. What would you have put into it? (We say "would you have" because what is going into it is all decided—and mighty thoughtfully, too—by a Cornerstone Committee of thoughtful Rotarians from three nations). Well, no fly ash from a hydrogen bomb (which someone might likely think of today) is going into it, no bottle of water or other fluid from anywhere. No relics in the nature of gongs and gavels. No stalks of wheat from the surrounding plains. What, then, is going into that block of limestone? Forty-nine items carefully chosen to tell the folks of who knows how many centuries hence how Rotary came to be and where it went in its first 49 years and where it believed it was going from there. Two of those 49 items we can now reveal are a copy of this issue of this Magazine and a copy of the May issue of its Spanish edition, REVISTA ROTARIA. You won't be around, probably, when the cornerstone, stained and worn, is opened. But you will be in July and in that month a handful of pictures in these pages will show you what went on on a Cornerstone Day in Evanston—and exactly what went into the object of everyone's interest on that important afternoon in the life and operation of a world-wide organization.

MAY, WHEW! It brings so many things both in and out of Rotary. Out—some parades on the 1st that not everyone applauds, and some others that, as in Hawaii, where they're beginning to make May 1 "Hawaiian Lei Day," most everyone in sight does smile upon. And what's become of May baskets?—one of the tenderest modes of very young love. But, now, there's no time here or in any part of Rotary for much May dream-

ing. From cornerstone laying to Foundation Trustees meeting to Board meeting to International Assembly for incoming Governors at Lake Placid the month seethes with activity around your workshop here and elsewhere—and your men and women in that shop will be humping to keep up and to report to you via this 45-pound machine-coated body stock on what is happening.

WE WANTED to say last month—but couldn't find room anywhere—that that national President named Eisenhower, pictured with Rotary's President or vice versa, long, long ago accepted honorary membership in the Rotary Club of the Kansas town where he grew up—Abilene, population now 5,775. And rather specially accepted. It was 1942 and "Ike" was commanding Allied forces in North Africa when the invitation reached him. Here's what he cabled back to the fellows in Abilene: "I deeply appreciate the spirit which prompts the tender of this honor. I hope you will not have cause to revoke the membership as when the war is over I would like to attend sessions of the Rotary Club in my real home town." P.S. Abilene Rotarians have reflected him to this kind of membership every year since.



Our Cover

DOWN toward the south edge of Washington State, and in the midst of the Cascade Mountains, there rises the shapely 9,671-foot peak yclept Mount St. Helens. It's a dead volcano frosted with white, girt with glaciers, and ringed with cedar, spruce, and fir. Our cover shows you just about how it will look in June—when Rotarians of the world swarm the Evergreen State for Rotary's 1954 Convention June 6-10. Mike Roberts took the color shot, he being a well-known scenic photographer who headquarters in California, but who roams pretty widely over North America. Camera Clix supplied us with his transparency.—EDS.

THE ROTARIAN

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

In BRUCE BLIVEN's 40 years as author and editor, publishers have presented to readers some 6 million of his words in books, newspapers, and magazines. He lives in California with his wife, who, as he dictates, "takes every word on a noiseless typewriter." . . . JULES ROMAINS is a distinguished French novelist, poet, and dramatist who abandoned a teaching career to write and travel and who has done a great deal of both with assistance from his wife.



Bliven

THOMAS H. CASHMORE, a Past President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland and a Past Director of Rotary International, is canon of Wakefield Cathedral, in Wakefield, England. He once lived in India, where he received the Silver Medal of the Kaiser-I-Hind for public services. . . . Readers of this Magazine are well acquainted with Indianan DONALD A. LAIRD, psychologist and author, for his informative ideas have appeared here many times, as they have in scores of other magazines and books. . . . JAMES LIGHTBODY, Chairman of Rotary International's 1954 Convention Committee, is a Vancouver, B. C., Canada, advertising man.



Cashmore

HANS VON COSSELL, Governor of Rotary's 74th District, is a partner in an automotive-parts-manufacturing company in Dusseldorf, Germany. . . . PARKE CUMMINGS, who says he is a "rural guy," has been writing ever since he left Harvard in 1925, specializing in humor and sports. He has two children.



Lightbody

DONG SUNG KIM, a member of the Korean National Assembly, is a charter member of the Rotary Club of Seoul. . . . ALBERT H. COVELL is an Oneida, N. Y., educator and Rotarian. . . . ROBERT A. PLACEK and BART McDOWELL are on the editorial staff of THE ROTARIAN.

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WINDOWS of MEMORY



Illustration by Felix Pat

*Glass and graven stone enshrine the memory
of two who died for the world's tomorrows.*

By THOMAS H. CASHMORE

Rotarian, Wakefield, England

OUT in the West Riding of Yorkshire there is a lovely spot, much frequented by lovers of the beautiful. It is the site of the ruins of Fountains Abbey. On the rolling green acres which surround the Abbey stands a home, Fountains Hall.

Built of stones taken from the Abbey ruins, Fountains Hall once rang to the shouts of two children. Unconsciously in their play, these two, a brother and a sister, here absorbed the message of their homeland. In the beamed rooms, in the gardens and woods, in the calm beliefs of their mother and father, these two absorbed the message of free men, a message they later formalized in studies at school. And then there came the day when they were called upon to defend their land in the light of that message.

So from the bright rooms and acres of Fountains Hall the two went forth to join millions of others the world across. Then after so short a while there came back to that home, as to millions of others the world across, a brief message, and then another—each with the same heavy burden. The daughter, Elizabeth, aged 18, had given her life on active military duty. The son, Charles, aged 19, did not return from air operations off Rangoon.

It is just a year ago now that the Queen Mother of England, pausing on her busy rounds, came one morning to Fountains Hall to dedicate a new stained-glass window which had been installed in the entrance hall. It was a window to a memory—to the precious memory of Elizabeth and Charles—and a little group of friends and neighbors of Commander Clare Vyner and Lady Doris Vyner had gathered with them in their home for the simple service. For long minutes afterward they stood and gazed at the window and read and reread the words graven in stone beneath.

They are words to think on and remember, and the hundreds who now visit Fountains Hall as the museum it has become linger long before them. They are words that speak of an idea, of service, of sacrifice—and is not the spirit of service always sacrificial?

As my friends in other lands go to their cemeteries for memorial days, to their ever-burning flames beneath their triumphal arches, to their shrines of remembrance, can they take away better words than those cut into the stone beneath the figures of the young man and woman in Fountains Abbey:

"When you go home tell them of us and say, for your tomorrow we gave our today."

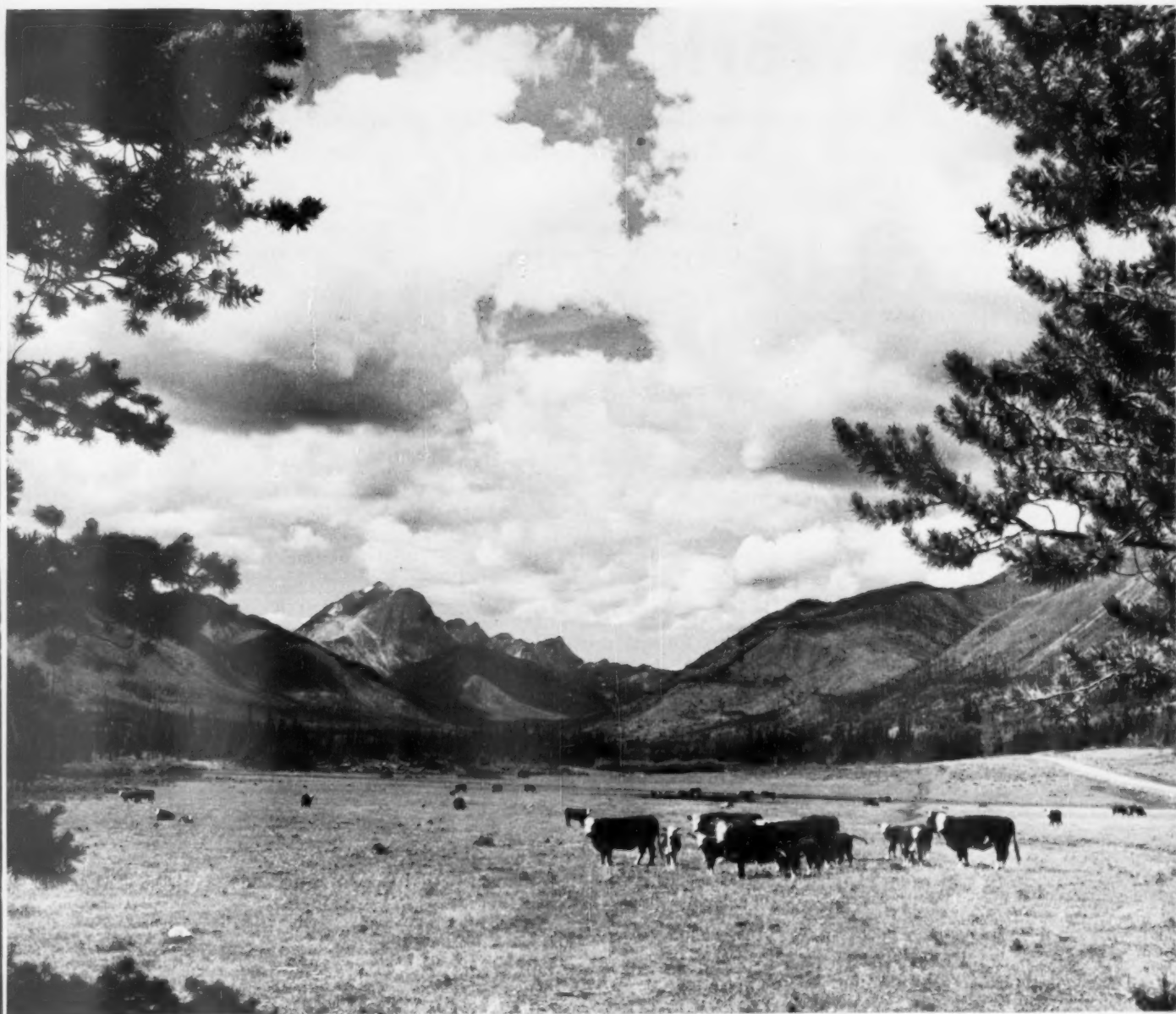


Photo: Province of Alberta

MOUNTAIN PASTORALE

THE Canadian Rockies tower high, rugged and up-jutting, like their country new as mountains go. But within their raw rocks, strata upthrust, the traveller finds rich and unexpected beauty spots. This Alberta pastorage, with its cattle grazing peacefully, is typical of the quiet beauty nestled amid a wildness unparalleled elsewhere. Banff, Lake Louise, at a dozen spots within the mountains, all within easy distances from or to the Seattle Convention, the vacationer can find the peace of Nature and the glory of the firmament.

The World Needs Nurses!

*About a universal shortage that is desperate in many lands
and negligible in none.*

YES, the whole world needs nurses. For great parts of the earth's population there are almost no nurses at all. In French West Africa, for example, there is only one professionally trained nurse to every 100,000 people. In Indonesia the ratio is one nurse to about 50,000.

Yet even in the United States of America, where the ratio is one nurse to every 300 persons, and even in Britain, where the ratio is still better (one nurse to every 250 people), there are hospitals which have had to close off floors or otherwise reduce their services—for lack of sufficient nursing staff.

And there is another phase of the nurse-shortage problem. It relates to the "public-health nurse." Recent years have seen her make a significant contribution to public-health programs in many countries as she renders care in the home and carries on a continuing program of health education.

Here the figures change, and we find The Netherlands with what Professor C.-E. A. Winslow, of Yale, describes as the "ideal ratio"—one public-health nurse to every 2,000 people, the entire country being covered by such a service. In this matter Britain and the United States—which many of us might term "lucky," with their proportionately high numbers of nurses—are far behind the leader. Britain has one public-health nurse to every 5,300 persons; the United States has one for each 6,000.

But when we look at the global problem—at the vast populations ravaged by preventable sickness and virtually without nursing service—we see, first, that it will take decades even to approach a solution and, second, that we can reach it only by international action. It is therefore primarily a problem for an international organization, and it is a problem which the World Health Organization is doing its best to tackle. WHO, if you have forgotten, rep-

By M. G. CANDAU

Director General, World Health Organization

Dr. Candau, a native of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, joined the WHO staff in 1950 after extensive work in health education in Brazil. He has two sons.



resents 84 countries and is thus the largest of the new Specialized Agencies of the United Nations.

In the task of recruiting more nurses the job of the World Health Organization is to help its member countries get off on the right foot in building up an organization to train and to use nurses of all kinds. To do this we need the services of highly trained nurses who possess in greatest measure the ability to pass on their knowledge to others even despite the barriers of language.

It is a never-failing cause of amazement to me that, despite the language problem, WHO's international nurses can successfully teach their students, whatever the tongue or country.

Right now you may be wondering how many international nurses WHO employs. The figure will surprise you: it is no more than 144—54 of these working in schools of nursing and 90 in field demonstration and training centers from Mexico to Thailand. Although the influence of these skilled and devoted workers is out of all proportion to their number, we have got to have more: the world needs more. For those who wish to serve their fellow men and women, who can rise above race and creed, and who are fit for the exacting calls of this onerous task, here is opportunity.

During 1953, WHO helped six

Governments—Burma, Iran, Libya, Pakistan, Syria, and Thailand—establish or expand the nursing divisions in their health administrations and study their needs for nursing services.

The Governments which have asked WHO for help have emphasized as an immediate need the establishment or development of at least one professional school in each country, to provide a nucleus of nurses with a broad training for the future guidance of auxiliary grades. The assistance to nursing schools has been provided by WHO nursing education teams, one of whose members is always specialized in the teaching of public-health nursing. Through the work of the teams the nursing schools are brought into close co-operation with neighboring health centers and dispensaries and are often able to draw on the resources of demonstration and training centers also receiving international assistance. This has been done, for instance, in connection with centers in Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Malaya, Syria, and Taiwan.

In Burma, India, Malaya, Mexico, Thailand, Turkey, and Israel short courses of from three to 12 months have been organized for local nurses with the assistance of WHO nursing instructors. The availability of local instructors must also be taken into account in planning training courses for auxiliary nurses and midwives, and WHO has started to train such instructors in certain countries where they are not available locally—Brunei, Ceylon, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Taiwan, and Thailand.

So, WHO and every nation that makes it up and many another nation too all need more nurses—and whatever young woman or man of skill, good heart, and good humor shall answer the call will be helping to meet a great world need.

and a Rotary Club shows HOW TO GET THEM



And here's the first product of the nurse-training plan: smiling Pauline Meagher, patient-bound on her new duty at the Oneida City Hospital.

BY WHATEVER highway you come into our city of Oneida here in the hills of upstate New York, you will see two kinds of road signs. One proclaims Oneida to be a Rotary town. The other asserts that here is "a bit of America at its best."

Three years ago some of the 11,000 of us who make up Oneida got to worrying about that latter claim—with respect to our hospital service. Oh, our hospital facilities were good, excellent, in fact—and their medical staffs the very best. But we were fast running out of nurses; our only school of nursing had closed its doors because of increasing costs.

And that, I am proud to say, is the point at which the Rotary gears started turning. In our Club is John Boyd, M.D. Worrying the problem, he talked with his wife, then secretary of the county medical society auxiliary, and learned of two local girls who wanted to become nurses but could not finance the training. Then Dr. John began to talk with us at our Tuesday luncheons. Soon a Nursing Scholarship Committee had taken form and the 78 of us in the Club were talking a specific program all over Oneida.

Our program gives \$300 scholarships for girls seeking the registered-nurse certificate at hospital schools in neighboring communities. Now, after a total expenditure of \$7,500—of which Rotary supplied \$1,200 and local organizations the remainder—24 registered and four practical nurses are in training or at work helping alleviate the shortage. Turn the page to follow them through their schooling.

—Albert H. Covell
Rotarian, Oneida, N. Y.



Lyall Conde (left in photo above), Oneida Club President, briefs his Scholarship Committee—Rotarians Cruithers, Tufts, Boyd, Chairman O'Loughlin, Fearon, Gullo, Covell. . . . (Right) The Oneida City Hospital, beneficiary of the nursing plan.



Continued from Page 9

PICTURED on these pages are the steps whereby a girl becomes a nurse in one of the several hospitals where the Oneida Rotary-inspired nurses scholarship program is in full swing. Though they show graphically what is entailed in becoming a nurse, they do not show the time necessary: three years for a registered-nurse certificate.

It's tough work. The girls work hard at their jobs and in addition have to master the scholastic side; in sum, they have to function as a smooth and capable assistant to the physician, they have to be able to meet emergencies when he is not present, and they must be able to follow his instructions explicitly. It requires girls of a high order of intelligence and ability to get along with people—but no task is more necessary.

Seven girls, all in various stages of their training, are used in this sequence: Mildred Lyon and Frances Lent at Crouse-Irving Hospital and Patricia Kazlauskas, Kathleen McGrath, Virginia DeMauro, and Patricia Schoeneck at St. Joseph's Hospital, both in Syracuse, New York; and Hazel Tillotson, at St. Luke's Memorial Hospital in Utica, New York. All will go back to Oneida following graduation.



1 The door of St. Joseph's Hospital in Syracuse opens for Patricia Kaslauskas. Inez Pausa, assistant director of the school, welcomes her to a new life, the first steps to a career.



2 Papers and forms are the inevitable first action—school records, health, citizenship, what-have-you, all begin a file that will thicken as Patricia travels onward.



3 Patricia (standing), Kathleen McGrath, Virginia DeMauro, and Patricia Schoeneck find hospital training includes relaxing—with affectionate letters from home shared by everyone.



4 Hazel, at St. Luke's in Utica, follows an identical course of studies, including microscopy. Elizabeth Foote, director, is the instructor.



5 You've got to know how to make a bed with the patient in it if you're going to be a successful nurse—and it's sometimes rather delicate if the patient can't be moved much. Would-be nurses learn the tricks of the trade.



6 Formal classes in all nursing subjects are also part of the trainee's daily routine. Here Dr. James E. Covell, son of Oneida Rotarian Albert H. Covell, tells the students of the basic advances and practices in gynecological developments.



7 Mildred Lyon and Frances Lent find the right blood bottle from the bank—one of the important nurse duties.



8 Special diets as prescribed by the doctor also fall to the student to prepare to requirements.



9 A lad caught his finger in a spring-powered toy tractor—and Patricia gets a lesson in how to handle emergencies, be they big or little.

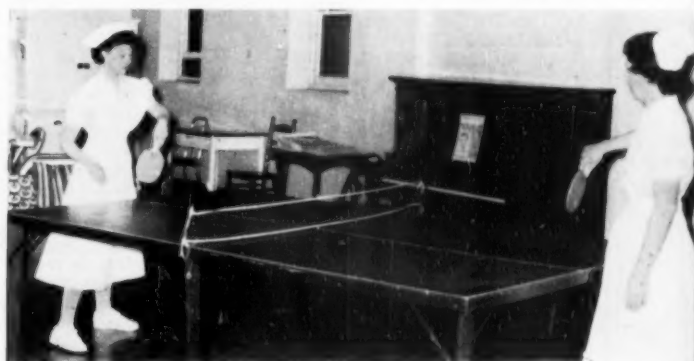


10 Life begins—and once begun it must be nourished. Patricia's method satisfies.



11 Some emergencies require a physician's attendance and the nurse-trainee must be prepared to assist him and to anticipate his and the patient's needs.

12 And sometimes there is time for a bit of fun in the hospital's recreation room. Students work hard and they play hard, too.



More or Less

IN AN ADDRESS before the Rotary Club of Leamington Spa and Warwick, England, in June, 1951, Monsieur René Massigli, French Ambassador to Great Britain, asked, "Does it serve any useful purpose that public opinion should know all the details on exchanges of views between allies at a stage when some diplomatic *démarche* is still under discussion?" Then, as excerpts from his address reproduced below disclose, he explained why, in his opinion, it did not. Here opened the question of diplomatic intercourse among nations. Should it be secret? Or open? Your Editors determined to find out—and to do so they presented Monsieur Massigli's views to a group of Rotarians in six lands. Here, as the debate-of-the-month, are their answers. Your views, too, are invited.—*Editors.*

I SHOULD imagine that when you compare the torrent of news which you are provided with every day about the thoughts of the State Department, the Foreign Office, the Quai d'Orsay, and about the plans that are being prepared there, with the silence that is observed on all the intentions of the Kremlin until the very minute when carefully calculated initiative breaks out — if you have compared all that, perhaps you tell yourself that the match is unequal and that it is unreasonable to demand from the Western Governments that they do their cooking in the open if in the other kitchen mystery reigns until the very moment when the dish is laid on the table.



Massigli

I do not hesitate to say that this is a serious danger which will only disappear when nations reach a more reasonable conception of what is called "security" in public affairs. . . .

Because in 1918 the Allies, on the initiative of President Wilson, have condemned secret treaties, because they have declared that only commitments publicly entered into would bind the peoples and be deemed valid by the international community, one has come to consider as criminal the most elementary discretion; one has deemed it scandalous for the Government to be silent on the details of a negotiation in progress and to wait what results are actually achieved before announcing them.

Indeed the objective pursued by Governments must be public, public also the commitments taken on behalf of the country.

We talk of a war of nerves; we denounce the atmosphere of fear and terror that prevails on the other side of the Iron Curtain. We accuse the Government on the other side of the Curtain of keep-

ing their people in complete ignorance of the realities of the Western world. Is that sufficient reason for public opinion on this side of the Curtain to be always told beforehand of the steps contemplated by the Government?

Does it serve any useful purpose that public opinion should know all the details on exchanges of views between allies at a stage when some diplomatic *démarche* is still under discussion? Does it serve any useful purpose that at any moment our potential opponents should have the double advantage of knowing all our plans and be able to keep all their own secret?

This is not reasonable and it is not reasonable either when, after a long preparation and not without difficulties, contacts have been established between Governments in order to try to settle a disagreement, and, when a negotiation starts, to inform day by day, minute by minute, public opinion of the developments of this negotiation.

What can we expect from such a method if not a stiffening of initial points of view, if not a part to be played by considerations of prestige?

There is no longer a negotiation: there are propaganda actions and counteractions. . . .

When public opinion really finds out that the less said the more done, we shall have improved conditions of political life.

Governments following a righteous course under parliamentary control have the right not to be placed at any moment in an unequal situation.

In stating my conviction that an adjustment of the interests of the powers throughout the world can be reached by peaceful means, I may be overoptimistic, but I am certainly not overpessimistic in saying that any international understanding is inconceivable if the Western Governments cannot manage to coördinate their efforts in silent discussion.

Open Diplomacy in U. N.

Declares Carlos P. Romulo

Former Ambassador of The Philippines to U.S.A. and President U. N. General Assembly; Manila, The Philippines

SECRET diplomacy is the antithesis of democracy. Dictatorship flourishes behind closed doors. Plots and counterplots are hatched in the darkness of secret confabs.

Since the birth of the United Nations in 1945 the world has been treated to an open discussion of world questions affecting international peace and security. Nothing has been hidden from the public. The meetings of the United Nations Security Council and of the General Assembly are open.

The result has been, I believe, most salutary. The world knows the discussions that take place in the U. N. and can judge for itself which of the two sides in the present ideological warfare has reason and justice with it. World opinion cannot be mobilized if these sessions were held in secret. The vituperation and the bluff and bluster of Soviet Russia in the U. N. meetings have not helped Communism in the eyes of the world. Such Russian attitudes would not have been known if the sessions were closed to the public and the press excluded from them.

Confidence is engendered in the public mind when the public is "in the know" and agreements are openly arrived at. Where there is the slightest suspicion of secrecy there is always the belief that something "not on the level" is being done that cannot stand the light of publicity.

M. Massigli Is Right

Holds Louis Kraft

General Secretary, South African Institute of International Affairs; Johannesburg, South Africa

IF Monsieur Massigli had made a plea for a return to the practice of secret treaties and alliances

Secret Diplomacy?

which characterized the age of absolutism, he would have been guilty of a most ungallic foible: the pursuit of moonshine. But he did not ask for a revival *in toto* of diplomatic methods which, whether beneficial or nefarious, were only possible when rulers, having no accounts to render to their own peoples or no parliaments to consult, not only negotiated privately through their ambassadors, but sometimes even signed bilateral secret treaties. Louis XIV's understanding with several Germanic princes in 1692, in the course of his war with Holland and Austria, is an example of a secret "entente" secretly negotiated. Whatever the ethical undertones of such methods, they could not retain their complete underground character in modern times (except perhaps between two authoritarian bodies such as the Soviet triumvirate and its Chinese counterpart) since the political accent is on parliamentary democracy and also because most interstate transactions are today multilateral: transactions inside groups of States or between different groups of States.

But all Monsieur Massigli asks for is "a more reasonable conception of what is called 'secrecy' in public affairs"; and, in my opinion, he is right. One of the weaknesses of the Western setup in the field of diplomacy is that secrecy during negotiations, being usually prevented—or not being permitted—the success of the agreement to be sought is often imperilled. As Lord Grey of Fallodon put it (see *Ambassador of Peace*, by Lord d'Abernon): "Very often at an early stage of negotiations, to make a premature disclosure would result in the other Power desiring to break off negotiations altogether." And with regard to the disclosures made by the press when delicate diplomatic negotiations are being conducted, such disclosures often force diplomats to take up attitudes from which they cannot retreat, with the result that prospects of agreement

are jeopardized. Such early disclosures make it very difficult to seek and reach agreement by compromise.

The trend prevailing today of allowing a Minister of State to fly to another capital for the purpose of negotiating personally some agreement is, in some respects, less beneficial than the former practice of acting through ambassadors. If the ambassador fails, then "the failure of a mission" can be kept secret and another attempt may be made when conditions seem more favorable. But when a Minister of State goes to another country to meet his *vis-à-vis*, the public and particularly the press prick up their ears. Rumors and leakages fly around and if the Minister fails, the conclusion arrived at by the public is that the door is now closed for good.

"A more reasonable conception of what is called 'secrecy'" would seem to be the public treaty or alliance, arrived at through confidential negotiations. A typical example is the Treaty of Locarno of 1925 between Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Poland, and Czechoslovakia. When the treaty was signed, the world was

told, but negotiations were carried out in secret through normal diplomatic channels; and there is little doubt that if that treaty had been a covenant "openly arrived at," it would not have materialized.

Open Covenants: Someday!

Prophecies Tom Benson
Managing Director, Dairy Company;
Littlehampton, England

ABRAHAM LINCOLN said, many years ago, "government of the people, for the people, by the people." But Abraham Lincoln was a prophet, and prophets have visions and visions are long-distance sketches of reality—the aspirations of the best in man. However, the man in the street, even the most unlettered, has at least some glimmer of an idea that we are on the march toward world coöperation.

Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson had this in common: they were idealists speaking in advance of their time. We well remember the Conference at Versailles. Wilson's heart was broken, the League of Nations failed (or did it?), but the magnificent concep-



Conversations across the table at the recent Foreign Ministers Conference in Berlin. Clockwise from left with faces showing: V. M. Molotov and Georgi Zarubin, of the Soviet Union; U. S. Representatives Douglas MacArthur II, James B. Conant, and State Secretary John Foster Dulles. Not shown are British and French delegates.

tion is on the pages of history and nothing can blot it out—not even atomic warfare—as long as one man remains! It seems to me beyond dispute to indicate the truth and validity of our Sidney Webb's phrase "the inevitable of gradualness."

We are not yet at the stage when in every circumstance and crisis we can, safely, adopt the principle of open covenants openly arrived at. Many years of much wider, and deeper, dispersion of education and appreciation of responsibility, on a world-wide scale, of, and by, the common man, and even his representatives in Parliament, will be necessary before what is an objective can become a safe, practicable way for the conduct of international affairs.

A problem to be faced is the journalistic "guesser" in international affairs. The trouble is that he is sometimes a shrewd "guesser." What matters to him is "hot news" for a public insatiable for sensations. How many times has a "new" and mutually acceptable compromise arrived at between reliable, well-informed, and well-intentioned experts been vitiated by premature disclosure?

When all the "iron curtains" in the world are truly down; when all the classrooms and lecture rooms of the schools and universities of the world are truly international; when all the people of the world can meet without let and hindrance—people instructed and informed by school, press, broadcasting, cinema, television; when the machine gun and concentration camp no longer are instruments of persecution and the megalomaniac dictator can find no "customer," then the statesman and the diplomat will be rearer to the people and more truly their servants and the day of "open covenants openly arrived" at will be in the newer tomorrow.

But our today is very far from that tomorrow.

There's a Time for Secrets

Insists Austin C. Lescarboura
Author, Journalist, Consultant;
Peekskill, N. Y.

THERE is an old Arabian proverb that fits the situation: "A

secret is your blood; let it out too often and you die." Far too many diplomatic and military secrets are publicly aired these days, in avoiding what has come to be erroneously regarded as neo-treason—closed-door diplomacy.

Much of the confusion, double-talk, hard feelings, and generally worsening international relations, I believe, can be traced to the attempt at "covenants openly arrived at" which are still far from realization. It seems to me that the Russians are playing to their gallery, shall we say, most of the time at the U. N. and other spotlighted gatherings. My own countrymen at the same time are likewise prone to make rash statements, belligerent threats, and reveal information which should be kept from any potential enemy even if it means having a secret from the American people. Much of the continuing misunderstanding between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. derives from the name-calling on both sides, *in public*. It would be far better if the diplomats met in secret and confined their uncomplimentary remarks to the four walls of the council chambers.

As we learn retrospectively of the deliberations and concessions reached at Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam during the critical days of World War II, it would seem that if those sessions had been held in the open, the urgently needed actions for bringing the bloody conflict to a successful (?) conclusion might never have been realized. And today, with what is, to all intents and purposes, the unfinished business of World War II, the same kind of closed-door diplomacy might well result in sensible solutions of the international problems if our representatives and spokesmen were freed of the constant fear of momentary reactions back home.

The final plan, calmly and intelligently arrived at, could be revealed to the peoples of the world in due season.

In his book *The Bondsman*, Philip Massinger (1583-1640) key-noted this whole dissertation with these potent words: "But still remember, that a prince's secrets are balm concealed; but poison if discovered."

Don't Handicap Statesmen

Says Sir John M. A. Hott
Senior Active;
Wellington, New Zealand

I AGREE with Ambassador René Massigli's view that great disservice can be done to the cause of peace by our present methods, and support his plea for greater reticence regarding the preliminary negotiations of statesmen. When agreement has been reached, the democratic method must of course come into operation, and the decisions and recommendations will be submitted to the legislatures to discuss and ratify, reject or modify the proposals. Until then the negotiators should be able to discuss their problems without fear of disclosing their plans to unfriendly nations or of being misjudged.

Apparently President Eisenhower agrees with the Ambassador's views, because recent cables told us that he protested at a breach of a vow of security imposed on participants at the Bermuda Conference.

I believe that the Ambassador's views would be endorsed by other leading statesmen and diplomats, and by most of those who have read Sir David Kelly's fascinating book of diplomatic memoirs, *The Ruling Few*.

Some years ago I was privileged to hear one of England's former Prime Ministers narrate specific instances where plans for the world's welfare had been frustrated because they had been made public before final decisions and adjustments had been reached. He believed the policies would have been acceptable had the negotiations continued in private until agreement had been reached.

'Play Cards Close to Vest'

Counsels Fred DeArmond
Author;
Springfield, Mo.

WOODROW WILSON'S idea of "Open covenants openly arrived at . . . no private international understandings of any kind," is one of those sonorous beatitudes of politics that sounds lovely in words but does [*Continued on page 48*]



Radio Bremen interviews Rotarian Wussow.

A Bagful of Courage

With little more, Joachim Wussow started all over.

By HANS VON COSSEL

Governor, Rotary District 74;
Rotarian, Dusseldorf, Germany

IN THE NORTHWEST of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the outskirts of Wilhelmshaven, sprawls a giant manufacturing plant. With an area of 80,000 square yards and more than 6,200 employees it is the largest office-machines factory in Germany. Soon it will be the largest in Europe, for even now workmen are erecting a building which will house 1,000 more men and women. Olympia Werke is the name of this mammoth industrial layout. "Olympia is our shipyards nowadays," say the inhabitants of Wilhelmshaven on the North Sea as they proudly view "their enterprise." Quite understandably, they have a warm feeling for it: it is the largest employer in their city and has helped much to check local unemployment.

Yet eight years ago the site was a wasteland of rubble and a few empty storehouses with broken windows and smashed roofs. "Gulls are shrieking over dead Wilhelmshaven," wrote a newsman who at that time visited the city—a city which before World War II had bustled with the activity of huge shipyards and factories. But eight years ago something happened in Wilhelmshaven. Three men arrived one day with a paper bag containing drawings and plans. One of them was Joachim Wussow. He had come from the middle German city of Erfurt, where years before he had built his Olympia Office Machines Works and had brought it to a point of wide renown. However, when it was expropriated by the Soviets at the end of the war, he sought a new place in which to start all over again. Wilhelmshaven seemed to have the necessary ingredients: available highly qualified specialists, storehouses with flat surrounding country, excellent shipping facilities. Thus it was that in 1946 Joachim Wussow and 28 others started to work.

Soon the bold decision proved to be sound: more and more men and women—natives, refugees, former co-workers from Erfurt—joined the group. Thanks to their coöperation in those hard times before the currency reform, a number of important technical departments could start operating. Everywhere Joachim Wussow set a good example. He helped carry equipment into the building, typed his own letters, fired his little iron stove with rare coals. Jolting along over bombed roads he found machines that could be

used in his factory, quickly arranged to obtain them; banks readily loaned funds to this man whose record of integrity and industry was enviable. Step by step the business foundations took form. Despite the convulsions caused by currency reform, the first typewriter was ready for marketing in October, 1948. Now, less than six years later, nearly 500,000 portable typewriters have left the assembly lines of the Olympia Werke, with adding machines coming off at the rate of 100 a day.

Although the Olympia Works have by far surpassed their former dimensions in Erfurt, Joachim Wussow, an active member of the Rotary Club of Wilhelmshaven, has not lost contact with his workers. Typical of Rotarians who are taking leadership in restoring German cities and industries to places of world-wide eminence, he has initiated insurance, pension, and similar employee-betterment programs.

While still a young man Rotarian Wussow visited other lands, mastering several languages and gaining knowledge of the cultures and ways of other peoples, assets which have proved valuable to him as a member of the export committee of the Association of German Machine Factories. The Chamber of Industry and Trade in Oldenburg elected him its vice-president, and the people of Wilhelmshaven a city councillor. In 1952, on the occasion of his 25th year in business, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany.

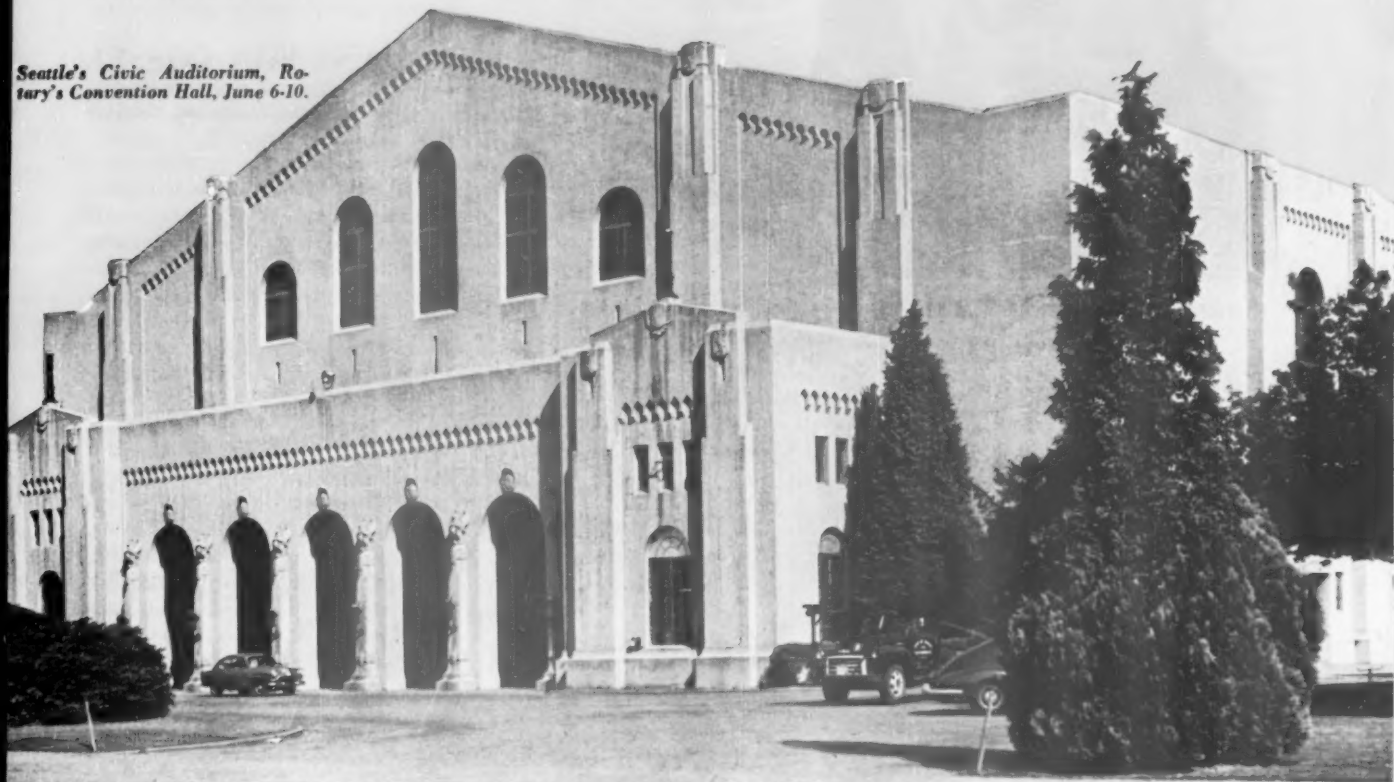
Out of the ravages of war, the reconstruction of Germany's economy proceeds at an amazing rate. The Rotarian who eight years ago came to Wilhelmshaven with some plans and drawings in a paper bag and courage in his heart is playing an unusual part in it.



From these production lines come 600 typewriters a day.

SEATTLE IS READY!

Seattle's Civic Auditorium, Rotary's Convention Hall, June 6-10.



By JAMES LIGHTBODY

Chairman, 1954 Convention Committee

WHATEVER you go to a Rotary Convention for—inspiration, renewal of friendships, entertainment, or just plain love of Rotary—you'll find it in Seattle, Washington, June 6-10.

We enjoyed the exotic charm of Mexico City in 1952 and the Continental atmosphere of the Paris boulevards in 1953, but this year the business of the Convention will be done within a framework of what is known as Western hospitality.

No one needs be alarmed lest he might be met at train or plane by a posse of rip-snortin', gun-totin' cowhands who thereafter will sit on fences and sing soulful ditties to the accompaniment of guitars and harmonicas. On the contrary, Seattle is a highly civilized community with electric lights and

paved streets and telephones, and most men wear belts instead of galluses. Seattle is even old enough, but not much more than that, to have been host to a Convention of Rotary International 22 years ago—in 1932.

But Seattle is more than merely Western; it is Pacific, and with a little imagination you can look out to the west and realize there is nothing between you and Japan and Indonesia and Australia.

Not that you'll have time for much of that sort of thing at the Convention, but a Convention has to cover a multitude of tastes, and dreaming is one of the least expensive items to provide for.

Every Convention of Rotary International follows a certain pattern. That is, there are plenary sessions, evenings of entertain-

ment, group meetings, and regional dinners. These will all be part of this Convention.

But there is a primary function of our Conventions: They are the only occasions when the rules can be changed. No one can alter the basic structure of Rotary but Rotarians themselves, and Conventions are the only times when they get together internationally.

In recent years consideration of proposed legislation has taken up more and more time—a healthy sign because it shows the interest of Rotarians in the workings of their organization. In Mexico City, for example, the Convention sat for an entire day discussing Proposed Enactments and Resolutions and Amendments to the By-Laws and Constitution of Rotary.

This year the Board of Directors

decided that there should be ample time for full and free debate on the floor of the Convention of the rather lengthy list of Proposed Enactments and Resolutions. The importance of these Proposed Enactments and Resolutions will be realized on reading the booklet already sent to all Rotary Clubs setting them out in full. So a whole day has been set aside for this. It should be one of the most interesting, not to say vital, days of any Convention in recent years.

Another variation has been made in the program in staging the usual ball at the beginning rather than at the end of the program. Heretofore many Rotarians and their ladies made friends from distant points only when they were about to return home. This year there will be an Acquaintance Dance in honor of the President of Rotary International, Joaquín Serratos Cibils, of Montevideo, Uruguay, on Monday evening, June 7.

Naturally, the ladies are welcome at the sessions of the Convention and it is hoped they will attend in large numbers. On Tuesday afternoon, June 8, there will

be a tea especially for them at one of the most beautiful sites in the Convention city. High lights of the afternoon will be many events which are typical of the Northwest, including displays of water sports.

Nor will the young people be



Convention speaker: Canadian Bruce Hutchison, author and journalist.

overlooked, for special events are being prepared for their exclusive benefit.

Incidentally, it won't be necessary to bring a big wardrobe to Seattle. Formal clothes will not be needed at any of the Conven-



United Press Photo

John Foster Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, who will address the final session of the Seattle Convention.

tion affairs. Hot-weather clothing will not be needed either as Seattle enjoys a mild climate, never too hot in the day nor too cold at night.

Let us now look over the program for the Convention as far as it has been arranged.

Although the dates of the Convention are June 6, Sunday, to June 10, Thursday, much activity will begin before that period. The special trains bringing international officers, District Governors-Nominees, and others from the International Assembly at Lake Placid, New York, will arrive on June 4. Probably many other special trains and parties will arrive ahead of June 6.

That is just as well because it will give such Rotarians a chance to enjoy two features on Saturday, June 5. One is the opportunity to listen to the discussion in the Council on Legislation, which meets on Saturday and, if necessary, on Sunday. It is this body, comprising District Governors, other officers and members of the Board, Past Presidents, and a few others, which considers and makes recommendations on all Proposed Enactments and Resolutions, which recommendations are later brought before the Convention. At such Council meetings, you get a true insight into the highly complicated workings of Rotary International.

The other pre-Convention feature is a boat trip and salmon barbecue being staged as an "extra" by the Rotary Club of Seattle for the benefit of those who come early. Each person participating will pay a fee to cover the cost of

WELCOME TO WASHINGTON

IT IS a pleasure, on behalf of the people of the State of Washington, to welcome my fellow Rotarians throughout the world to their 45th international Convention this Summer in Seattle.

We are pleased and complimented that you have chosen the Evergreen State as your Convention headquarters, and are looking forward to the opportunity of extending every measure of hospitality to make your Convention a memorable success. We feel confident you will find here, at this great commercial gateway to the world, an atmosphere of international goodwill which will enhance the furtherance of the principles of brotherhood and mutual self-development, so basic in the activities of Rotary International.

We hope that as many of you as possible, after your Convention has concluded, will stay for a longer visit in Washington's invigorating "Indian Summer" climate and will take advantage of some of the fine scenic facilities for rest and recreation. In addition to the grandeur of the Puget Sound country we hope you might be able to visit our forest-blanketed Olympic Peninsula, our beautiful Columbia River Gorge, Mount Rainier, the multicolored hills and farmlands of eastern Washington, and mighty Grand Coulee Dam, the world's greatest producer of hydroelectric power.

You may be assured that a warm welcome awaits you here.

Sincerely,



Arthur B. Langlie

*Arthur B. Langlie
Governor, State of Washington*

this unofficial event. The Bucca-neers, a Seattle Club organization, will stage the barbecue.

This wonderful outing will start about 2 P.M. from the downtown water front on Puget Sound, and for three and one-half hours the party will cruise along the harbor, through the Lake Washington-Puget Sound Government locks, through Lake Union, and along the residential water front of beautiful Lake Washington, landing at Leshi Park. Chartered buses will transport the group from there two miles over Lake Washington Boulevard to Seward Park, where there will be entertainment and the salmon barbecue and dinner. Busses will take the group back to downtown Seattle about 8 o'clock.

Sunday, June 6, will be the day when most of the thousands of Conventioners will arrive. Their day will be taken up largely with registration, meeting friends, and seeing the city.

Here it might be pointed out that the Convention will be staged largely in the Civic Auditorium about a mile from the business center. Not only will this large structure be used for the plenary sessions, but it will have space for registration, information, and all other ancillary activities.

Adjacent and under the same roof will be the House of Friendship, so convenient that there will be no need to travel great distances to meet anyone after sessions are over.

THOSE who were at Rotary's Seattle Convention in 1932 will remember this same House of Friendship made into a fairyland by natural decorations typifying the "Evergreen Playground."

Sunday evening, June 6, the Convention will get under way with a symphony concert in the Civic Auditorium. Also addresses of welcome will be given and acknowledgments made on behalf of Rotary International by President Joaquin.

Monday will be the first of four big days. At the Civic Auditorium Rotarians who arrive at the scheduled hour of 10 A.M. for the first plenary session will find Walter R. Jenkins, of Houston, Texas, time-honored song leader of Ro-

tary Conventions, ready to coax music from the most petrified vocal cords. Walter is going to make this a singing Convention or go back to his Texas oil wells.

Then will follow the inspiring ceremonies of opening a great international Convention, and the introduction of members of the Board of Directors and of Past Presidents—Rotarians representing all parts of the Rotary world.

Adding to the international atmosphere will be a discussion on "Rotary around the World" participated in by four Rotarians from widely divergent countries and continents.

After a musical interlude or "seventh-inning stretch" Joaquin Serratos Cibils will make his address as President of Rotary International.

Monday afternoon will be devoted to discussion assemblies for Club Presidents, Secretaries, song leaders, and Committee Chairmen and other interested Rotarians. As usual these groups will be divided according to the size of Clubs.

With the business of the day accomplished, Seattle Rotarians will take over. A hundred fine homes overlooking Lake Washington and Puget Sound will be thrown open for a buffet supper for as many visiting Rotarians and their ladies as can be accommodated. The hospitality of the Mexico City Rotarians who invited us to their homes two years ago is still remembered, and Seattle's reputation for hospitality will not be undone.

Later the same evening will be the Acquaintance Dance in honor of the President of Rotary International at the Civic Auditorium. Informality will be the rule of the evening.

On Tuesday, June 7, the plenary session at the Civic Auditorium will be devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the report of the Council on Legislation, referring to Proposed Enactments and Resolutions.

Before consideration of proposed legislation begins, however, there will be a report by Rotary's Secretary, George R. Means, on the progress of Rotary during the year and by Treasurer Richard E. Vernor on what was done with your Rotary dollars.

Tuesday evening will be devoted to the major entertainment feature of the Convention, staged outdoors adjacent to the Civic Auditorium and showing typical Northwestern activities—such as tree topping and logrolling.

The third plenary session—on Wednesday morning, June 9—will be featured by two outstanding addresses and a symposium by three Rotary Foundation Fellows. One of the addresses will be by Bruce Hutchison, Canadian author and newspaperman, famous for his books and magazine articles on Canadian and United States relations.* His subject will be entitled "American Neighbors."

THE popular craft assemblies will take up Wednesday afternoon in various places in Seattle. This is an opportunity Rotarians look forward to for meeting men in the same line of business or profession from other parts of the world.

On Wednesday evening there will be time for one of the most popular features of every Rotary Convention, the regional dinners. This is when good fellowship prevails and international friendships begin.

The final plenary session—on Thursday morning, June 10—will in many respects be the greatest. It will be the occasion for the addresses of the outgoing President and the incoming President and the presentation of the 1954-55 Board of Directors and of various Committees responsible for organizing and producing the Convention.

Most important of all it will be the occasion for an address by John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States, one of the most important figures in international affairs at the present time.

With the singing of *Auld Lang Syne* the 1954 Convention will pass into history, but for those who are staying over the day Seattle Rotarians have another "extra-curricular" entertainment feature in the process of organizing, as if to send everyone home happy to have enjoyed five days of superlative entertainment, Rotary fellowship, and international inspiration.

* See *What Makes Canadians Canadians?*, THE ROTARIAN for March, 1950.

THEY MIND Beautifully

Want reliable children? Then just—er, um, ah...

By PARKE CUMMINGS



TO PARENTS who have stubborn, rebellious children, I offer my heartfelt sympathy. It must be dreadful to have a youngster who screams, "I won't!" and then flies into a tantrum when you ask him to do something—or who argues interminably before he gets at it.

Well, I may be boastful, but when we ask our kids to do something, by golly, they do it. You can depend on them every time, and I've got the illustrations to prove it. Like the time recently when my spouse and I had gone over to a neighboring house to make a call. We'd been there only a few moments before the sky clouded up in a ferocious fashion and then let fly with a deluge.

Immediately I got Junior on the phone. "Shut every window in the house," I commanded, "or we'll be flooded."

"O.K.," he said cheerfully. "I'll attend to it. Don't worry."

We returned home an hour or so later and, sure enough, we discovered that he'd obeyed my command perfectly. Every window in the house was tight shut. Of course it took us a bit of a time to make this discovery, because first we had to wade through quite a bit of water in the front hall. I pointed this out to Junior. "Our

hall looks like a bayou," I said, "because you left the door open."

"Gee," he retorted, "you didn't say anything about shutting the doors."

"My fault," I apologized.

Although a good deal younger than Junior, Patsy is equally dependable. We can remember the first time she learned to dry the dishes. Her mother, after showing her how, said, "Dry the silverware."

She dried every bit of it—excluding certain kitchen knives, forks, and spoons. Her mother mentioned this omission.

"They aren't silverware," said Patsy. "They're made out of tin or something. You just said to dry the silver."

We soon learned to remedy that with the simple brief command: "Dry all knives, forks, and spoons of any description, regardless of their value and sterling content." It took her a bit of time before she understood just what we meant, but now she follows our directions perfectly. She'll even put them away if we tell her, "Put them away." And she'll put them in their proper place instead of storing them in the bread box if we say, "Put them away in their proper place."

And she's just as obedient where personal cleanliness is concerned. Tell her, "Take a bath and wash your ears," and those ears get washed. If attention is drawn to the condition of her neck after she emerges from the tub, she points out, correctly, that nothing was said about her neck.

Many boys make a fuss about working on the place. Not our Junior. A few days ago I told him to rake the leaves up off the lawn, and he turned in an A-1 job. There wasn't a leaf left in sight—only a



few assorted bits of paper, dead branches, tin cans, and other debris, each one of which he had carefully raked around.

"Why didn't you clear up that junk too?" I demanded. "Wait a minute," I added. "I think I can guess. It's because I only told you to rake the leaves. Is that it?"

Junior looked surprised. "Naturally," he said.

That's right, come to think of it. Orders are orders. H-m-m-m. I just happened to notice Junior's and Patsy's hands. It appears that those kids never cut their nails, but we'll swiftly remedy that with a crisp command. Let's see; how'll we frame it? . . . Let me think. . . Ah, yes, I think I've got it:

"You children will, without delay, proceed to cut your fingernails—specifically the fingernails of the forefinger, middle finger, third finger, and little finger of both the right and the left hand. Having done that, you will come to me for further instructions."

—The further instructions? That's obvious, isn't it? To cut their thumbnails

Illustrations by Lucille Follmer





A "border city," Lloydminster, Canada, is partly in Alberta, partly in Saskatchewan. The dividing fourth meridian runs straight down this main street.

**How a Rotary Club of 43 men on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border
helps relieve pressures in its fast-growing**

Canadian Oil Town

A new drilling operation begins in Lloydminster area.

SPREADING across Canada's 4,000-mile string of Provinces is an industrial boom—the greatest ever developed there. Reaching into big cities and small towns alike, it has already ranked Canada sixth among the nations of the world as an industrial producer. Called a "model expansion" by economists, the boom springs from huge iron-ore finds in Labrador's rugged hills, new manufacturing plants in Quebec and Ontario, untapped nickel and copper reserves in Manitoba, the world's largest power-aluminum project in British Columbia, and one of the biggest oil developments in North American history.

Like most vast growths, Canada's can be measured statistically—and the figures are impressive. It's gross national output in 1953 reached \$24,242,000,000, national income was \$18,977,000,000, and exports soared to \$4,172,600,000. But expansions can also be measured by their effect upon people, by the problems they bring, by the benefits to daily living they produce. To take that kind of measure—in text and photos—is the purpose of this story about a lively, hard-working, prosperous Canadian town whose rôle in this nation-wide upsurge is not large, but is typical of scores of other communities.

Our town is Lloydminster, in the heart of the Saskatchewan Valley, and right down the center of its main street runs the Alberta-Saskatchewan border, a geographical peculiarity that is frequently the basis of some humor among the townspeople and of some minor tangles in municipal administration. It is the center of North America's largest "black oil" field, and as such it is experiencing a new prosperity of its own that began in 1947 and is still gaining momentum today.

Oil, however, has not turned Lloydminster into a "boom town." Its streets are not jammed with newcomers, no [Continued on page 51]



By ROBERT A. PLACEK

Photos: Author except where indicated



1

After an oil well is "brought in," it is put "on the pump"—a phrase that means just what it says. The oil is pumped from the well by an electric pump (in the foreground), and runs through a pipe line to the storage tank in the rear. The average well produces about 25 barrels of oil a day. Here Excelsior Refinery Engineer Jack Wotherspoon (facing camera) checks a pump out in the company's large field

Photos. (top p. 20; below and right) Ritchie

Here Is the Oil —the largest pool of heavy crude in North America



2

Watching the heavy crude flow from a field tank into his truck, a driver gets ready to shut the hatch and then speed his cargo on to the next step: the process of refining the oil for the user.



3

Like a giant cauldron is the Excelsior Refinery in Lloydminster, with its fractionating towers, asphalt stills, and storage tanks.

There a heating process oxidizes the oil to alter its properties and thus change it to asphalt—a major product of the refineries.

4

In the steam-generating room, Leonard R. Cox, Rotary Club President and refinery manager, inspects a furnace with an employee.

5

Next, a product is made: asphalt planks for floors, bridge decking. It's an industry dependent on oil.

6

Another product of Lloydminster crude: asphalt roofing. Rotarian R. G. Robertson, plant manager, talks with a worker.



... And here's the Rotary Club of Lloydminster



Greeting a NATO airman of France, who came with four other overseas pilots to be guests of the Lloydminster Club, is Rotarian Joseph McLean. The fliers attended a Club meeting and toured the city.



Ritchie

Monday at noon in Lloydminster's Royal Cafe, the stirring words of O Canada! and God Save the Queen ring out, as the Rotary Club opens its weekly meeting. Fellowship soars with hearty greetings and good-natured jesting, and it all helps unite these Rotarians behind their Club's service program. To meetings they bring employees and competitors, farmers and students, and thus extend a commodity they prize highly: friendship.

Here's a glimpse of some of those community pressures



Municipal planning for a rapidly growing city falls to the Town Council, shown here in session. In the head chair is the Mayor, Rotarian Vernon U. Miner. Another Rotarian is Tom Steele (front left), the town engineer.



As the population continues to go up, so do more homes in all parts of the town. Eight years ago, residents numbered 1,800; today there are 5,400. Sewer and water mains, sidewalks, streets, utilities—all are being extended to meet the growth.

Ritchie



This 11-room high school is one of five schools for the town's 1,200 pupils. A four-room addition and auditorium, and a new eight-room school, are planned for this year. School population is increasing 100 a year, requiring a long-range expansion program. . . . (Right) Meanwhile some students go to classes held in two churches.



School board meets to plan ahead, and on it are Rotarians Goss, Bellward, Robertson, and Ellis (not shown). Chairman is R. J. Mazer; the vice-chairman is F. G. Slater.



In 1946 Lloydminster had three doctors and a 40-bed hospital; today it has seven doctors and the 88-bed hospital shown above. . . (Right) The new surgery room, with Nurses Dixon, Bellward, and Kowal making it more attractive.



(Left) Ritchie



Looking over plans for a new \$100,000 medical building are Dr. G. L. Cooke (seated), Business Manager John Wesley, and Dr. James W. Hemstock, a Rotarian. Director of the building committee is Dr. Jack Dickout, another Rotary member.

And busy as they are everyone still has fun!



Everyone from 8 to 80 curls in Canada, and here two Rotarians sweep furiously as another one, Charles Moxley, acts as the "skip." The four-lane curling arena in Lloydminster is kept very busy.



Hard-driving hockey draws fans to the ice arena. During a rest period two players, Jim Hill and George Parker, chat with Rotarian couples, Mr. and Mrs. George K. Ross (left) and Mr. and Mrs. Archie Miller.

Ritchie



Summertime and swimming go together, and a busy spot during the warm months is this outdoor pool for the youngsters. . . (Right) In the new \$20,000 Boy Scout Hall, built with funds contributed by townspeople, Rotarian Mel Lavold (top right), the building chairman, is hanging a moose head with help from two other Rotarian members of the committee, Tom Wakeling and L. E. Campbell, and also Lawson Procter.

They're swingin' their partners round 'n' round at a fun session that's gaining new followers in Lloydminster—the old-fashioned square dance.



WORK, RELAX

To Keep 'The Steady State'

By DONALD A. LAIRD

Author and Psychologist

A VISITOR to the Brady Clinic at Johns Hopkins Hospital wandered into a back corridor. There he saw two young interns and a white-haired surgeon playing leapfrog. He looked around to be sure he hadn't wandered into the psychopathic ward by mistake.

"It's no mistake," the older man explained as a leap brought him abreast of the visitor. "We had a tough morning in surgery. We're just shaking ourselves up so we can relax."

The leapfrogger was Dr. Hugh Young, discoverer of many new operations and author of more than 350 scientific papers. Since age 16 he had been shaking himself up regularly each day to relax. Usually he accomplished this each morning and evening by "running" a dog trot on the bath mat while swinging his arms in wide circles and by diaphragm breathing.

But occasionally he found necessity for a bit of relaxation after tense days or operations, hence leapfrog. What he did was stimulate the automatic shifts of his body which keep it in a state of balance. A workout or shaking up is necessary regularly to keep this steady state operating.

Glamorous and gilt-haired Billie Burke, long-time star of stage, screen, and television, did the same thing by starting her day with a headstand followed by somersaults . . . and there are a good many other examples of the regularly planned exercise for relaxation. Ever had difficulty going to sleep? Try a few push-ups and knee bends. Feel tense at the desk? Try stretching to the top shelf of the bookcase. Typewriter got you down? Try to kick the top of the filing cabinet.

This is not to say that life should be one continuous round of exercising. Far from it. It does, however, mean balance between

physical inactivity and activity. Nature seems to abhor extremes. She shifts our gears automatically in cold or hot weather so that we perspire or not, as the case may require. When you're angry, your heart works a lot harder than it does when you're relaxed—the automatic shift again.

The steady state of being tries to avoid such extremes in consonance with Nature. The shiftless hillbilly is relaxing too much, just as the hard-driving executive is driving too much. Prolonged inactivity withers muscles, turns skin sallow, weakens bones, makes circulation sluggish. Too much activity may have equally undesirable results.

Now, this does not mean that the relaxed person shirks his responsibilities or is indifferent to his duty. Instead he is concerned with meeting them in the most efficient way. And this means the steady state of being rather than the peak-and-valley operation.

This in itself is a changed approach. Fifty years ago the fad was to take an inertial collapsing at some place like Saratoga Springs or the European spas. The nervous or tense person went to such a place and collapsed for weeks on end. Literally he might have spent the entire time in bed in a dark room on the theory that what he needed was complete rest. Maybe he needed a shaking up more. Dr. Frank H. Krusen, of the Mayo Clinic, asked these questions of his students:

"Is it not perhaps true that we have clung too long to the habit of allowing our patients to remain completely inactive in bed, thus permitting them to become morbid and introspective, and actually delay their physical and mental recovery? Should we not give more attention to the extreme im-

A CLUB SERVICE FEATURE

THE ROTARIAN



portance of providing early graded physical and mental activity for our patients? I believe that we should."

So early ambulation following surgery joined the ranks of successful treatments. By extension, its values are applicable to relaxing. Modern treatment now combines moderate doses of both the work cure and the rest cure: enough rest to get a second wind (our fathers often hadn't lost their first), and enough work to keep the automatic shifts in tune.

Anyone, of course, can be trained to relax to a stupor, but that is not the goal. The goal is to combine moderate amounts of relaxing with bursts of really vigorous activity. If you're too stiff jointed for leapfrog, there are other things.

For sedentary workers, some vigorous outdoor activity, even as rough as leapfrogging, does wonders to restore mental balance. Stretch, climb, run, lift, jump, twist (without jerking), bend, kick, push, carry, at intervals throughout the day. Then lean back and go limp for a moment. It does wonders—but you don't get the wonders from walking to the water cooler nor from pacing the floor while dictating. It's got to be consciously vigorous, enough to get your flywheel spinning.

HENRI DETERDING, the Dutch bank clerk who amalgamated more oil companies than any other man into the gigantic Royal Dutch Shell, had a sedentary job. But each day he took an outdoor swim, even when the water was icy and when he was past 60. He lived to be 74.

William Gladstone, the almost legendary figure of British politics, 48 years a member of Parliament, 16 years as Prime Minister, was always a serious and methodical person. He let down from his sedentary activities and from the stresses of politics by hunting and chopping wood. He lost a finger while hunting, but he accumulated 30 gift axes from admirers who knew his habits of relaxation. He died at 89.

John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, took a five-mile hike every day plus an hour-long swim in the Potomac

to keep his steady state well oiled. He lived to be 81.

So it goes. As Daniel Boone, U. S. frontiersman, said, "Son, when I gets tired, I just grub out some stumps 'till I'm rested," we need some activity to rest ourselves. Here are some rules for sedentary workers to balance the steady state:

1. Exercise moderately, but not excessively. Stop at the first sign of fatigue.

2. Work out parts of your body not used during daily work. Use those old friends stretch, run, lift, jump, twist (without jerking), bend, kick, push, carry. A variety of activities, not specialization, is what is needed.

3. Exercise regularly, every day. Not just now and then. Five sedentary days followed by a week-end of golf is not it. Neither is a week-end of bed rest or chair sitting. "Monday-osis" is the usual result of such extremes.

The steady state calls for frequent alternations. Apply it this way: after sitting for a while, stand up and *stretch*. Reach for the window shade or the top shelf. *Climb* the stairs to the next floor a few times daily, and take some of the steps two at a time.

Run half a block as if in a hurry, then walk leisurely. *Lift* something heavy, like a big dictionary. *Jump* the last two steps coming downstairs. *Twist* (without jerking) to pull something from the shelf behind you. *Bend* to pick up paper from the floor. *Kick* as high as the desk top once in a while—in a few weeks you'll be able to hit the top of the file cabinet. *Push* and *carry*.

A set of tennis or badminton covers most of these items, but in doses too concentrated to be good balancers. Scatter your workouts throughout the day. Romp with the children or with the dog. Laugh and be sad occasionally—it's not beneath your dignity to do any of these things since everyone does them once in a while.

A newspaperman of my acquaintance prides himself on discovering a short cut through an alley to his office. He saves himself 87 steps—but he'd be better off if he walked those steps, plus a few more around the block.

His step saving may actually in-

crease his fatigue. Arranging work places to avoid the balancing activities may keep the steady state sluggish; you may feel better by taking the long way around. You may feel better by arranging low-pressure work habits to displace frantic haste.

I always put my wastebasket in a corner of the room and take potshots at it. Being a poor shot, I necessarily must clean up—bending, et cetera—and to shift gears a bit. Of course, if the basket were used every minute, that would be overdoing it; and when I'm cleaning files, it's always right handy. But for irregular daily use, the unhandy location keeps the balance steady.

You may have wondered why corporations spend fortunes on employee working conditions—saving steps, arranging work in handy locations, and the like—while other departments spend similar amounts in providing exercise like bowling, dancing, softball, and such. Only a relatively few of the employees participate in these latter and so miss not only the fun but all the rounding-out as well.

Not more than one person in a thousand needs to save his energy. We have energy to spare; the problem is to direct it to balance the steady state. Excess in either direction of activity or rest can throw us off.

We should bear in mind the inscription above the Denver Post Office. Written by Francis Quarles, a 17th Century author, it says, "If thou desire rest, desire not too much."

Rusting is not relaxing. Neither is spring tension.

Illustrations by Jeanne Whildin



"Climb the stairs . . . daily and take some of the steps two at a time."

Must Old Nations Die?

at all, asserts this noted
French novelist and philosopher.

*A people and its institutions, no
matter how aged, can be as young
as its youth.*

B. JEAN ROMAINS



Illustration by
James Lentine

WHEN does a people reach old age? If we ponder this question, we find it implies another: "Is there a normal life span for a people, a maximum old age it can reach?" In any living organism, of course, old age is the herald of death. But is this true of a collection of human beings—be it a race, a nation, an institution?

If we search history for examples, we find that the parallel does not hold—but as we search we must distinguish between nations and peoples. When we say that in a certain era this or that people was erased from the map, we ignore that difference. For few peoples ever really disappear in the full sense of the word. They may be conquered, subdued, uprooted, or assimilated; their language, literature, religion, and customs may be broken up; they may even be taught to forget their name. Yet their total destruction is rare.

Certainly a people which has been a nation is nothing much after it has lost its national identities and memories. Yet often, by maintaining itself as a national minority inside the conquering nation, it can lead a kind of concealed life. Then, someday, history may give it back a rich new life as the larger governing State which subdued it breaks up. Several peoples have been able to survive for thousands of years in this way. Egypt up to the beginning of the Christian Era is one example. China up to the present is another.

Examples of this difference in the ageing process as between individuals and groups of peoples are not easily found. About all we can do is observe some conditions that affect the latter. Look, for example, at empires and nations. The size of the empire might seem to indicate something about its strength; it probably does not, but we can be certain that if the empire incorporates too many diverse elements, then it becomes fragile.

A small nation often has difficulty surviving if it is surrounded by powerful neighbors—yet, on the other hand, it is sometimes true that a rivalry between two

great neighbors protects the small nation. It acts as an arch over her.

In all of this there is nothing that resembles the normal ageing of the individual human being. We can, I believe, conclude that there is no such thing as the natural death of a people. There may indeed be death by accident or violence, just as there is for you and me, but apart from these the race goes on.

Until quite recently scholars used to say that any people that might be cut off from all external contacts and left entirely to their own internal resources would soon stagnate, degenerate, and finally perish. Late explorations of the globe do not support this, however. They show, on the contrary, that there are populations which have lived a life, completely cut off from contact with the exterior world, for thousands of years—perhaps for tens of thousands. These peoples are terribly old—far, far older than those of China or Egypt. They have perpetuated themselves in a situation that has not existed elsewhere since prehistoric times. For all this, these populations have remained surprisingly young—if youth of an organism can be measured by how far it is from death. If left alone, they could easily live on for many more thousands of years, while who knows how many brilliant and advancing civilizations such as ours shall be born to progress and perish?

For peoples it is not a matter of physiology, of the withering of the flesh. No, a people can succumb only to an internal conflict or to an invasion from the outside. Internal conflict might be one caused by a catastrophic change in climate or an epidemic of killing microbes, or it might be anything else that kills the institutions and the popular spirit of the people. In this last sense it would be strictly psychological and social.

Old institutions? What do we mean by this? We may mean institutions that have ceased to adapt and function usefully and thus may have become a hindrance to the national well-being. We may mean institutions that were never well adapted and that have merely

developed their faults and defects. Or, contrarily, we may mean some very old institutions which continue to be excellent regardless of their years. As a matter of fact, some ancient institutions, by reason of their age, acquire great prestige and even enter the category of the sacred—and their adherents feel duty bound to keep them intact as long as possible.

As for the spirit of a people, does it run the cycle of youth and age? It is difficult for a people with many centuries of history behind them to escape feeling old. They have endured so many trials and gathered so many scars. They have known so many exaltations followed by so many deceptions. They have heard so many preachments favoring doctrines which later proved mischievous and sterile. Out of this comes popular indifference, resignation, and skepticism—and a weakened resistance to the difficulties and aggressions from within and without. "If everyone keeps telling me I am old," says the man in an old land, "then I must be old. And certainly all that has happened to me since I was born makes me feel old and among an old people."

YET, despite all this, there is one important fact to remember, and it is that these feelings and infirmities of age are a reversible phenomenon. They are within man's control! There is no natural power on earth that prevents a people from correcting the defects in its institutions. There is no power on earth that will condemn those institutions to useless senility, however long they have existed. And there is always a time for any peoples to rediscover that they are young, as young as the youngest child and idea among them! This rediscovery is of course useless if it does not go beyond the stage of speeches and plans.

Yes, the reform of institutions and the renaissance of peoples must be founded on the youthful outlook, on the youth that may dwell on in the oldest of souls, on the whole breadth of youth throughout the group. Only so can we build enduring structures for the service of man.



A MEASURE OF TIME AND

Past President Guy Gundaker's mementos

fill some 24 filing cabinets

with early Rotary lore.

Past Presidents Mead and Gundaker recall rich days of Rotary growth.

By BART McDOWELL

DID Britain's King George V help to give Rotary International its name? No one will ever know for sure, but Past President Guy Gundaker thinks the answer might be "Yes." It happened this way:

In 1921, after Rotary's Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, a delegation of Rotarians had a royal audience with the King of England at Buckingham Palace. After half an hour of conversation, His Majesty thanked the men for coming and said, "I have learned a great deal about Rotary International—and I hope it spreads to all parts of my Empire."

"And that," says Guy Gundaker, "was the first time in my life I heard the expression 'Rotary International.' Apparently the King had seen it spelled out on our lapel buttons, though none of us had ever thought of that inscription as a name for Rotary. The following year, the International Association of Rotary Clubs changed its name to Rotary International. I'll always think that some of those Buckingham visitors remembered the King's words when they took that step."

Guy Gundaker is a storehouse of such historical footnotes. He collects them. In fact, a copy of the page you're now reading will soon find a spot in his collection. It will join every other issue of *THE ROTARIAN*, every year's *Official Directory*, every Rotary Convention Call, early Rotary cor-

respondence, assorted designs of Rotary's emblematic wheel, and some 24 filing cabinets of other Rotariana. Taken together, the Gundaker collection documents Rotary's growth from a few specks on a U. S. map to the 382,000-member, 8,100-Club global organization of today.

Past President Guy started his collection about the time he became a founder member of his own Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1910. A man of varied background, he had been a teacher and principal in the public schools for 13 years, a world traveller, a newspaperman, an athlete and gymnast, lawyer, and restaurant manager. He found it natural to collect things: coins, birds' eggs, minerals, autographs, theater programs, stamps, Americana; his collections followed his own wide interests. Rotary being a chief interest, he began to preserve everything connected with the young organization. Time and labor—of men like Guy himself—have transformed those day-to-day items into irreplaceable bits of history.

Guy can, for instance, show you letters from Rotary's Founder, Paul Harris, regarding *A Talking Knowledge of Rotary*, a statement written by a young chap named Guy Gundaker (see page 29). He can also show you dozens of craft-association codes of ethics and even volumes of codified law—all directly traceable results of Rotary work.

One afternoon recently Guy welcomed to his apartment in Philadelphia's Union League Club another of Rotary's Past Presidents, Glenn C. Mead. The two veteran Rotarians had a lot to go over, for Guy is writing a history of Glenn's Rotary administration in 1912-13. About it he observes, "There were more historical *firsts* during Glenn's term than in any other Presidential year." Glenn was, of course, the first President elected by the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

Taking time out for the photos shown here, the two Past Presidents talked about Guy's plans for attending the Seattle Convention and his post-Convention cruise to Alaska. They read over some fine points of a history Guy is writing about the Philadelphia Rotary Club. "Another five years' work," said Guy, who is 80. "Keeps me up until 2 A.M. sometimes." Finally, they went over details of a planned meeting of their Club; for its results see the opposite page.



Writing a history of Rotary in Philadelphia keeps Guy up until 2 A.M. He sees "another five years' work."

MEN



A table-top of Rotary "firsts" are these documents from the Gundaker collection. Atop the stack at left is the first Official Directory; top center, the first Convention Call (to organize the National Association); at right, the first Constitution; foreground, A Talking Knowledge of Rotary, the first comprehensive statement of Rotary ideals (the author: Guy Gundaker). Note early wagon-wheel emblems.

Guy and Glenn (at right) find their pictures in a 1921 Rotary group at Buckingham Palace. . . (Below) Hands that shaped Rotary finger the pages of magazine "firsts"—The National Rotarian, of 1911, and The Rotarian, of 1913.



Photos: Dillon



Past Presidents Walter D. Head, Guy Gundaker, and Glenn Mead, and Philadelphia Club President Stone at a recent "Mead-Gundaker Day" luncheon of the Philadelphia Rotary Club. It honored the two "pioneers of unfaltering faith," as Walter Head called them in his main address. Delegations came from New York, too. . . (Left) Guy looks into the 24 filing drawers that his Rotary collection occupies.

LAST SUMMER the 1,700 employees of the United States Foreign Operations Administration learned they would be required to take an intelligence test. Harold Stassen, head of the FOA, announced that he would dismiss between 300 and 400 of his employees as part of the Eisenhower economy program, and that results of the test would play an important part in the selection of those to lose their jobs.

This incident is one of many which indicate the rapidly growing use of intelligence and aptitude tests, estimated to be given to 20 million Americans yearly at a cost of close to 15 million dollars. More than 1,000 different

tory at the Sorbonne, not only had made a brilliant reputation as a psychologist, but he had a special interest in the intelligence of children.

Binet was optimistic. "We know that there are some things a normal 6-year-old can do that a normal 4-year-old cannot," he said. "We know, too, that a 6-year-old of retarded intelligence can usually do the things appropriate to a younger child, one of 5 or 4 or 3. If we could establish a set of standards for the average child of each age, we should be able to learn where the abilities of any individual child place him."

With his collaborator, a Paris physician named Theodore Simon,

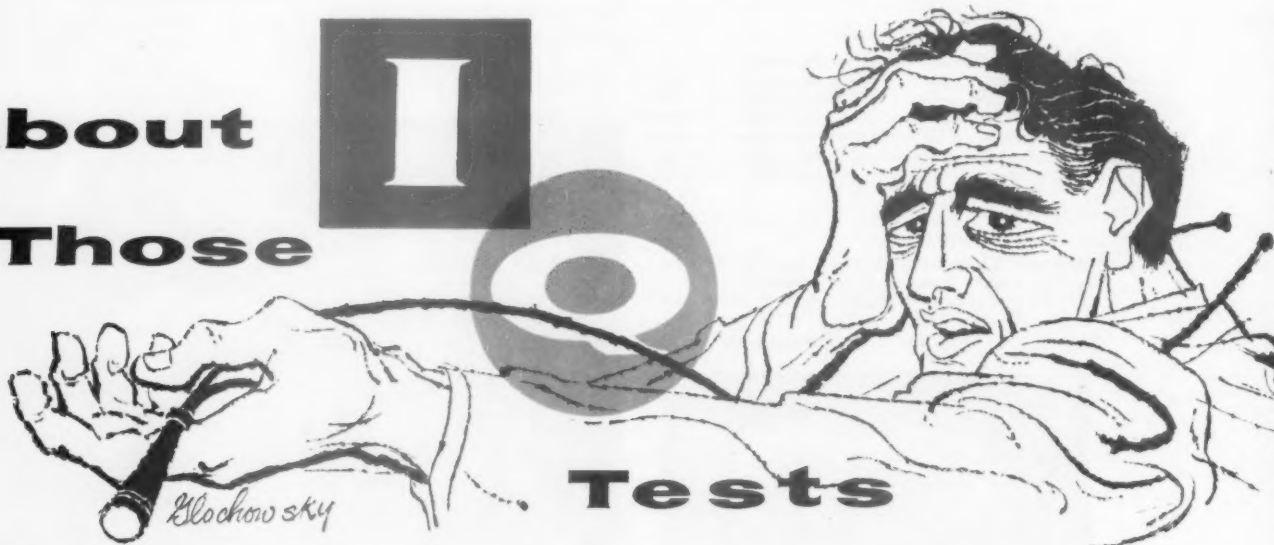
the answers were carefully written down and tabulated.

Within a few months a test list of questions had been prepared, to be asked each child entering school, which would indicate whether he could do the work expected of other children his age. Experience soon proved that it worked.

Thus started a revolutionary new concept which has swept around the world and has had tremendously important consequences. Whether we like it or not, people differ in their native intellectual endowment, and this difference continues through life. It is of great importance that no one should be asked to perform

About

Those



Tests

tests are used, of which about 15 or 20 are most popular.

The use of intelligence tests began in 1904 in Paris, France. The public-education authorities of the city were troubled because every year, when schools reopened, there were among thousands of new pupils a certain proportion who were of inferior intelligence and could not keep up with their classmates. It took months to sort out these children and meanwhile much of the teachers' time and effort was wasted.

A committee was appointed to consider this problem, and someone suggested that Alfred Binet should be consulted. M. Binet, director of the psychological labora-

The use of them—and of aptitude examinations—is expanding rapidly, as business and professional men employ them to relieve the persistent problem of square pegs in round holes.

Binet visited elementary schools and quizzed the children. Could they read, and, if so, would each child read a paragraph or two? How high could each child count? Could they draw him a square? A diamond? Did any of them know by heart a little poem, and, if so, might the visitor have the pleasure of hearing it recited? All

tasks that are substantially beyond his mental capacity. It is even more important that persons of high intelligence should be enabled to use their gifts to the full in the service of the community.

In 1916 Dr. Lewis Terman, of Stanford University, published his own revision of the Binet questions, modified to meet American

BY BRUCE BLIVEN

conditions. This is the famous Stanford-Binet test, most widely used IQ (Intelligence Quotient) test in the United States.

Do the tests really measure intelligence? The answer depends upon what you mean by "intelligence," a subject on which the experts lose themselves in endless argument. However, a person shown to be superior by one test will almost always prove to be superior on others. Moreover, there is a high correlation between success in the tests and success later in occupations where brain power is a prerequisite. The tests report accurately such things as memory, vocabulary, reasoning power, and mathematical ability.

In order to get an A.B. degree

Illustration by Bernard Glochowsky



from the best American universities, a student should have an IQ of about 115 (100 is average), and in order to have an excellent record the student's IQ should be about 125 or higher.

What is your IQ? Your intelligence quotient is the ratio of your chronological age to the mental age you score on a test. If an 8-year-old child can answer the questions normally answered only by a 12-year-old, we say that his mental age is 50 percent above his chronological age, or that his IQ is 150. The commonest way of calculating an IQ is to divide the mental age by the chronological age and multiply by 100.

Does your intelligence change with the [Continued on page 55]

Four-Legged Ambassadors of Goodwill

TO A CASUAL observer, the scene in Ahrbrueck, a small town in Western Germany, seemed like a circus day in America.

It was bright and sunny. Crowds lined the streets. Half a dozen boys were perched in a tree which bore the scars of war. But it was a silent crowd.

Even the fact that a parade was coming stirred no shouts or laughter; people were waiting in the silence of disbelief. It was not until the parade of heifers walked past that the crowd relaxed and smiled.

The disbelief was ended. Here was four-legged proof of neighborliness, for the heifers had come from farmers and small people all over America to help European farmers reestablish their herds, decimated by war. The people of Ahrbrueck had heard of the 12,000 heifers, bulls, and goats which had been distributed in 22 nations by the Heifer Project committee; now they knew it was true. Shipments had gone to Ethiopia, France, Italy, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Belgium, Korea, Iran, Puerto Rico, Venezuela—all to help in the rebuilding of depleted herds.

And they came from farm and city folks, not Governments, in a self-perpetuating project which helps people help themselves. One of the regulations is that when one of the gift heifers calves, the calf, if a female, must be given to a neighbor. This way, it has been estimated, the original heifer will,

in ten years, increase 40 times in number.

Approximately three out of four heifers so donated came from the farms that raised them. Others have been purchased with funds raised in various ways. One farmer, dying at the age of 84, stipulated that money which would have been used for funeral flowers go instead to the Heifer Project. A lad auctioned off pies and cakes to raise funds. Heifers have been given by churches as memorials to their pastors, others have been memorials to wives or husbands.

The basic idea for the project came from a relief worker of the Church of the Brethren, Dan West, while serving on a rehabilitation unit in Spain. It originally was supported by the Brethren, but now has a long list of religious group sponsors. Headquarters are in New Windsor, Maryland.

Animals are accepted from donors and held on "collection" farms until time for shipment. About 50 constitute the average shipment, which is shepherded by volunteer seagoing "cowboys." Need determines the destination of each shipment, and distribution is carefully supervised to be sure the right recipients are chosen. Representatives of the Heifer Project together with those of cooperating groups make reports and checkups, and there are requests from 29 countries waiting to be filled.

It is another example in the long list of man's concern for man.

—Gerald W. Young

The 1,000th heifer to arrive in West Germany under the Heifer Project is decorated with a bouquet. Her name, very appropriately, is "Goodwill."



Turkey



AT THE JUNCTURE of Europe and Asia lies a fabled country, a country where exotic sultans once ruled, a country which helped transmit Greek culture to Europe through old Byzantine, a country which sank into dirt and illiteracy, and which by a sweeping, if belated, revolution has placed itself among the modern powers of the world.

It is Turkey, of course, Turkey of the historic fez and veiled women. Turkey of medieval times, Turkey, the "sick man of Europe" in the 19th Century, Turkey which controls one of the world's greatest shipping arteries.

There are some 20 million people in Turkey today, compared with about 14 million in 1927, a growth which in itself is a measure of the change; most of them (80 percent) are farmers, but

Turkish Information Office

Looks Ahead

Feature Magazine

*An ancient nation is catching up
through its sweeping revolution.*



A street scene in Ankara, capital of Turkey, looks much like its counterpart in any other modern city.



Driving hard to catch up with the technology of her sister nations, Turkey places particular emphasis on study of science in schools, free from first grade through college.

MSA



Turkish youths, like their brethren in other lands, find tractor driving a responsibility—and much fun besides.



Map by Patricia Weaver

Turkish Information Office



This up-to-date coke factory, symbol of Turkish industrialization, is near Zonguldak, a seaport.



Feature Magazine

Originally from the *New World*, tobacco has become a major Turk crop.

Modern buildings, such as this hotel in Bursa, dot growing communities.



Turkish Information Office



European

Once these girls might have been harem-bound; today they are helping build a new nation.

There's a fast track today at Ankara, and hundreds of enthusiasts line up along the rail.



a growing percentage finds daily bread in mushrooming industries and professions.

For Turkey has entered the 20th Century. The Ottoman Empire was one of the victims of the First World War when it backed the loser. Out of that travail arose a leader, the man who commanded Turks at Gallipoli, Mustafa Kemal—Kemal Ataturk, the Father of Turks, as he came to call himself before his death in 1938. First President, ruthless, driving, he is credited more than any single man with the reforms which brought Turkey out of the night of the harem. He abolished fez and veil; adopted the Western alphabet, calendar, and number system in place of the Arabic modes; spread schools across the land in a continuing movement—in 1949 some 1,000 new schools were opened.

Mustafa Kemal's reforms were broadened and democratized by his successors, Ismet Inönü and Celal Bayar, the latter of whom recently toured the U.S.A. and (see adjoining column) met with some Rotarians in the process.



Celal Bayar (left), President of Turkey, chats with Rotary's world leader.

When President Meets President

NOT TOO many moons ago the President of Turkey, Celal Bayar, toured the United States seeking information and material to help his new nation in its struggle toward modernity. He looked at tractor factories with special interest: Turkey has employed more than 40,000 tractors in farming since 1950, compared with 5,000 in the earlier years. It now has an exportable surplus of 1½ million tons of wheat annually compared with earlier deficits. Celal Bayar looked at many other things, as well: "ships and shoes and sealing wax," all with an eye to usefulness at home. He talked with many people in his travels over better than 20,000 miles—industrialists, diplomats, businessmen, teachers. And he stopped in Chicago, where he chatted briefly with another much-travelled man: Joaquin Serratosa Cibils, President of Rotary International. Inasmuch as there are no Rotary Clubs in Turkey, you can guess what they discussed.

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **Drill Attachments.** An electric drill, either portable or stationary, can be used for many other purposes. For example, paint can be stirred with one equipped with a special wire device that fits into the drill chuck. The drill can also be used to spin-clean paint brushes dipped in solvents.

■ **Heat-Resistant Finish.** If you are looking for a heat-resisting paint suitable for a variety of uses, a newly introduced product will do the trick. Based on silicone resins, these new heat-resisting finishes are performing outstandingly for such things as boilers, heaters, automotive and aircraft exhaust systems, stoves, power-plant maintenance, etc. A white finish of this type is being used on the new household incinerators which are heated up high enough totally to consume the garbage. The incinerator still retains its original color.

■ **Easy Brazing.** The ordinary hobby-shop man around the house can solder things very well, but when it comes to brazing he is generally stuck. Now available is an alloy with which he can carbide-tip his tools or perform any other sort of a metal-to-metal job where nothing is as good as brazing that requires high strength and shock resistance.

■ **Luminous Cap.** On the market is a cap of flexible, tough polyethylene plastic compounded with a material that glows in the dark. It can be easily pressed over the toggle buttons of electric switches or any similar item desired to be visible. The luminous cap is suited, of course, for electric switches in blacked-out rooms.

■ **Aluminum Soldering.** A new noncorrosive flux is said to allow the use of any torch or soldering iron for the soldering of aluminum, stainless steel, or other commercial metals and for soldering dissimilar metals with any plain solder as tin-lead, zinc, cadmium, etc. It is available in paste or powder form for industrial or home use.

■ **Nylon-Covered Wire Rope.** A new nylon-covered cable has a wide variety of uses: sash cord, aircraft control cable, motor-starter cords, tiller control cables, and retractor lines for gasoline-pump hoses. The nylon coating, which comes in a range of colors, can be operated between temperatures of 67 degrees below and 250 degrees above zero Fahrenheit.

■ **New Type Map.** A recently introduced map of the United States gives the physical appearance of being taken in three-dimensional aerial photography. It is accurate and can be obtained with

State boundaries, capitals, and major cities showing. It is available on tough paper for framing or on plasticlike paper for heavy roll-up duty in office or classroom.

■ **Cold Solder.** Now available is a tough, permanent filler for all metals and porous materials. Applied like putty straight from the can, it hardens into a synthetic metal in a few minutes. It fills all imperfections in castings and rebuilds valves, revamps wood and metal patterns, seals joints and cracks, and stops leaks. It can be obtained so thinned that it can be applied with a brush like paint or, still thinner, can be sprayed on.

■ **No More Cold Feet.** Production-line and office workers can now work in absolute comfort by utilizing a new low-priced electric mat that throws off a gentle warmth that keeps the workers healthy and happy and comfortable. The most popular size, which measures 14 by 21 inches, uses 75 watts. It is made of high-quality neoprene rubber. One of these mats, which will last indefinitely, could pay for itself by cutting down absenteeism.

■ **Antifogging Cloth.** When rubbed on glass, a new chemically treated fabric prevents fogging or misting. It is used in industry to prevent fogging of goggles.



With this hinged tool a hole up to ten inches deep and two and a half inches in diameter can be dug. It takes but a little foot pressure to force it into the ground—and when it is withdrawn, the soil comes along. Bulbs can be planted without handling additional tools.

gles of workers who must protect their eyes in various operations. The fabric comes in various sizes, but usually eight by nine inches—one of these will last for a number of months when used on goggles or glasses. It is also widely used to prevent automobile windshields from fogging.

■ **Pop Rivets.** A new blind hollow, mechanically expanded rivet gives a tight joint and is either set by hand or with an automatic tool. No finishing is required. The rivet has approximate the same strength as an aluminum rivet. It comes in two types and a wide range of sizes and diameters, and is very low in cost.

■ **Sentry.** Now on the market is an electric device—not a photoelectric cell—which operates when a person comes near it. It will start electrically driven mechanical devices, and stop injuries, damage, and theft. It will guard counters, safes, cabinets, and is ideally suited for window displays and booths so that a person passing by could cause lights to turn on, tables to rotate, trains to start, etc. It will sound an alarm when somebody reaches into a safe, cash register, or cabinet.

■ **Punctureproof Inner Tubes.** A compound which punctureproofs inner tubes is now available. The tubelike container is screwed onto the tire valve, and the contents squeezed into the inner tube. The tire is then inflated to normal pressure. It is said to give very satisfactory results.

■ **Flexible-Shaft Machine.** The home hobby-shop operator will find a new flexible-shaft machine one of the best things he can possibly have for numerous jobs requiring grinding, polishing, cleaning, routing, cutting, sawing, etc. It reminds one of a dental drill and is capable of doing delicate work similar to that performed by dentists. A choice of handpieces is afforded the purchaser in sizes as small as a pencil, all fingertip controlled for deft, sensitive operation and easy maneuverability. The small handpiece size provides easy access to tight spots ordinarily not reachable with power tools. It is very high in speed, nearly silent in operation, and available in both hang-up and bench models with a choice of light-duty or heavy-duty models.

■ **Plastic Putty.** A plastic putty that will harden to an extremely strong, tough, and rigid solid in one to two hours after the addition of the catalyst or hardening agent requires neither heat nor pressure. It is now possible for any company to own spray masks, cementing fixtures and other parts in a matter of a few hours. This new material should interest all hobby-shop enthusiasts.

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Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

Back in Business—in

A report from Korea—from a little group of Rotarians

who are working hard to rebuild shattered factories and morale.

THE FIRST nation-wide blood-donor program ever tried in Korea is successfully under way. It is already supplying whole blood to thousands of ailing Korean soldiers and civilians. We in the Rotary Club of Seoul were among the first to hear of it and to throw our weight behind it.

Yes, at one of our regular Wednesday luncheons in the Continental Cafe last December we devoted the whole program to the blood-donor plan, hearing first from the chief of the Korean Red Cross—our own member Chung-Choo Hyun, who told us we could help by “educating” the public to the need of it, by promoting it in every way open to us. Next we heard from two top U. S. Army doctors—Colonel John M. Sayler and Colonel Harold S. McBurney, who told how the U. S. Armed Forces Assistance to Korea program would supply medical equipment and technicians and help us gather the initial contributions.

Finally, after hearing the whole story, the Club unanimously pledged its support and set up a five-man Committee composed of two doctors, two newspapermen, and Chung-Choo Hyun. One result is that the 56 men of our Club have worked hard and long to promote this network of blood banks. Another result is that almost every one of them has given his own pint of blood to it.

The Rotary Club of Seoul, in other words, is back in business in Seoul. For three years, you remember, we were a kind of refugee Rotary Club, meeting in Pusan, to which we had fled as the aggressors from the north overran our country. Now back in our home town—the terribly devastated capital of our once-beautiful Korea—we have held 39 consecutive meetings, not always in the

same place but every week without fail. The business section of our city in particular is so shattered that it will take years to recover its former status—and it is thus out of the question for us to think yet of a permanent clubhouse. But as our membership increases—we have a long waiting list—we shall have to find or construct something we can call our own.

Ruined as this city is, and as so much of our country is, we feel that our Rotary Club can do something to help and cheer up the despondent community and to promote international goodwill, our Club being the only organization in the city that has as a main purpose the improvement of world understanding.

We have good meetings—that’s the first thing. At every one we have many visiting Rotarians and other guests from other nations. We still remember with pleasure

Rotarian Henrik Beer, of Stockholm, and how, when he presented his Club’s banner, he told us his King is the only sovereign who regularly attends Rotary meetings.

We have our share of fun at those meetings under President John M. Chang, former ROK Ambassador to the U. S. and ex-Premier. Our Sergeant at Arms has eyes keen as a vulture’s as he goes around seeking men to fine. Once I was the only man in the room wearing a bow tie and thus had to “cough up” without protest. The funds we collect through fines go to charity.

Rotary Clubs in the United States, New Zealand, and so many other countries have been exceedingly generous in the sending of packages and gifts to us for distribution to our war orphans and others. We have been overwhelmed by these humanitarian gestures. As soon as such packages arrive, we turn them over to



A program begins! As Yong-wou Kim, of the Rotary Club of Seoul, donates a pint of blood, a campaign to set up a nation-wide system of blood banks for soldiers and civilians of Korea gets under way. Korean Red Cross and United States Army officials explained the drive to Seoul Rotarians on the eve of its launching.

Seoul

By **DONG SUNG KIM**

Member, Republic of Korea National Assembly; Rotarian, Seoul, Korea

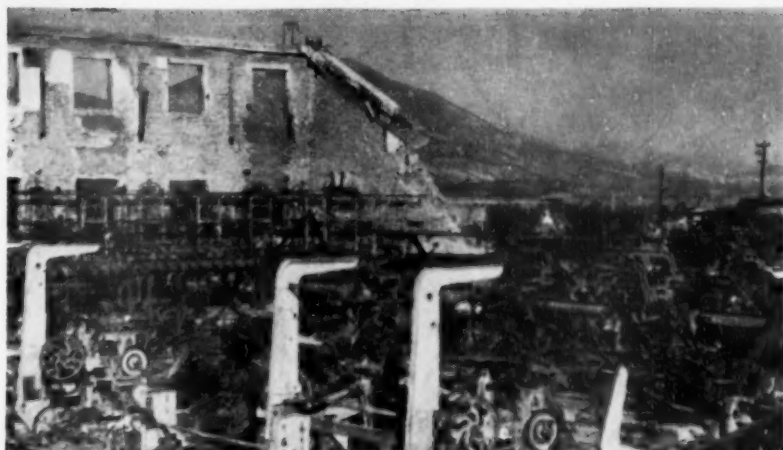
charitable organizations for final distribution.

We love Rotary; it gives us something happy and worth while to look forward to each week, and through it we can organize plans for what we need to do. The men who make up our Club are making good individual comebacks.

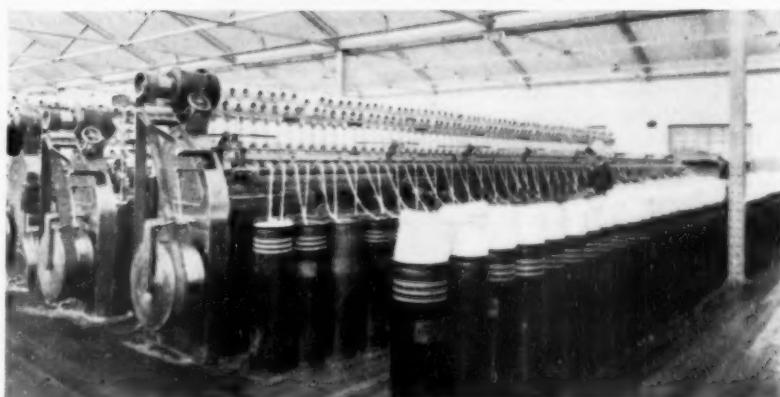
The job of rehabilitation in Korea will be huge—for Korea itself is a large land and the devastation upon it has been so extensive. Perhaps you did not realize that the population of the Republic of Korea was shown in the last census to be more than 19 million. The entire population is, of course, 30 million. And Korea is old, with 4,000 years of recorded history. Seoul itself is 500 years old and this is not the first time it has suffered invasion. In 1592-97 the city was burned down flat. Apart from the destruction the Communist invasion of 1950-51 wrought upon it, Seoul is still a beautiful city, surrounded by picturesque hills.

However, we are hopeful in Korea. We have sufficient natural resources for our rehabilitation program. Besides our numerous mines, we have recently learned that a new semianthracite mine may be providing us with a substitute fuel on which to run our locomotives. The seas along our long coast line produce abundant marine products. To develop these resources, to make our recovery, we have been promised generous aid by the free nations of the world. We are determined to recover and grow. Watch us!

And as you watch us, remember the Rotary Club of Seoul, and the fine Rotary Club it began during its years as a refugee—the Rotary Club of Pusan. No other men, no other groups, will be working harder for the new Korea than these!



THEN. After the see-saw battles that wracked Seoul in 1950-51, this is all that remained of Rotarian Yong-wan Kim's Seoul Spinning Company where 30,200 spindles had turned and 1,080 looms had woven textiles. Much of it still looks this way.



NOW. Today, after rehabilitation of part of the plant, 7,000 spindles turn and 284 looms fabricate cloth. Actually 593 Koreans together own the company, Rotarian Yong-wan Kim serving as their president. For employees and their families the company has cleared away the debris and built this recreation area (below).



Speaking of

BOOKS

Oregon, India, and ships at sea, speakers and modern wit stir this month's comments.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

IF YOU travel to Rotary's coming Convention in Seattle by United States Highway 10, you will pass at a place called Fourth of July Summit, in Idaho, an old road marker which reads "M. R. Fourth of July 1861." The "M.R." stands for "military road," but could as well mean "Mullan Road" and commemorate the achievement of Lieutenant John Mullan, who with a few men surveyed and built this history-making first road between the Missouri and the Columbia River basins, almost a century ago. Mullan wrote later:

Night after night, I have laid out in the unbeaten forests, or on the pathless prairie, with no bed but a few pine leaves, with no pillow but my saddle, and in my imagination heard the whistle of the engine, the whirr of the machinery, the paddle of the steamboat wheels, as they plowed the waters of the Sound. In my enthusiasm I saw . . . thousands pouring over the borders to make homes in this far western land.

The traveller of today over United States Highway 10, which follows much of Mullan's original route, through the beautiful scenery of western Montana and Idaho, can see how the young engineer's dreams have come true.

The story of John Mullan and his road is one of scores of absorbing and memorable stories told in one of the finest books I have found about the Northwest, *The Old Oregon Country*, by Oscar Osburn Winter. This handsome big volume gives the reader a double pleasure: in the fullness of treatment, the perspective, the assurance of authenticity which go with real scholarship; and in an easy style and discriminating choice of abundant concrete details which make for lively interest.

In achievement of its purpose of brief and vivid narration of major events in the history of Washington and the Puget Sound country, Lucile McDonald's *Washington's Yesterdays* is admirable. Parker McAllister's fine drawings add much to the appeal of this book, with their dramatic portrayal of the fasci-

nated Indians at Tumwater sawmill, of a pioneer family's cozy home in a huge hollow cedar stump, of the first little steamboat on the Columbia River. This book seems to me certain to add to the lasting pleasure of a Convention visitor to the Northwest.

I recommend also to the Convention-goer—especially if driving—Fred Bond's *Westward How!* with its new maps, many fine pictures, and good suggestions of what to see in 12 Western States and also in Western Canada.

"The main thing an impatient Indian reformer still sees is lethargy; but the main thing an impartial and practical foreign observer sees is change." This sympathetic and yet objective comment is representative of the spirit of one of the best books in the field of international relations I have read in a long time, *Ambassador's Report*, by Chester Bowles. It is wholly clear that Mr. Bowles himself is one of those workers in India of whom he says, "I have yet to meet any American whose heart was not won by the Indians." He quotes one of the workers in the Point Four program of community development: "We have encountered many superstitious beliefs and age-old customs in working with our villagers, but once the barrier is broken and the results are convincing I do not believe there is a more coöperative and eager people in the world."

Yet the respect and affection for the Indian people and their greatest leaders which Mr. Bowles clearly feels serve only to sharpen his vision of the very real difficulties and dangers in the way toward East-West understanding and coöperation. Many of these result, of course, from the desperate and unrelenting drive of world Communism to win India—the immense and continuing expenditure of money and effort to that end. A single example: "We discovered

that the only American book available in a city of numerous Communist book-stalls was *Uncle Fitzgerald's Bedtime Stories*." The Communist bookstalls, financed from Russia or China, offer "fantastically inexpensive literature," giving educated Indians "their only access to really cheap full-length books."

Ambassador's Report is not only a report on India, but illuminates the whole profound and urgent problem of Asia and the West. It is extremely, consistently dramatic and readable, and as constantly reassuring in its balanced tone and broad view. It deserves both wide reading and earnest thinking.

India, A Reference Annual: 1933 is the official summary, in the bare formulation of facts and figures, of the forces and conditions considered by Mr. Bowles. It lists the names and positions of national and state officials, and contains informative chapters on current efforts and achievements in the fields of health, labor, education, etc. It is not a guidebook, but rather a manual for students and businessmen.

Most of us, every so often, are called on to make a speech—or to introduce someone else who's going to make one; and even though we may have done it a good many times before, we're likely to wish for help, for some way of doing it better. We can find such help in two new books for speechmakers. *I Am Happy to Present: A Book of Introductions*, compiled by Guy R. Lyle and Kevin Guinagh, is something I have never seen before: a collection of nearly 100 actual introductions, ranging from Mark Twain's introduction of James Whitcomb Riley and Bill Nye at Tremont Temple, Boston, in 1888 to the introduction of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the Adult Education Forum in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1949 by President Virgil Hancher, of the State University of Iowa. It is needless to say that these introductions are good reading in themselves.

Rod Arkell's *Cream of Wit* is also something new in books for speakers. It consists of two very extensive dictionaries of quotations—very brief quotations, alphabetically arranged for easy use. The first list is one of chiefly serious one-sentence statements from the Bible, Shakespeare, and hundreds of other notable sources—such quotations as can be used for a memorable conclusion, or even to build a speech around. The second list is of unscripted gags, puns, one-sentence jokes; and these too have their uses for the speaker, as every speaker knows.

The out-of-doors is going to hold added pleasure for us at our Michigan farm this Spring and Summer because of our possession of a very beautiful new book, *The Macmillan Wild Flower Book*. One's



Bowles

first impression of this work is that of the colored plates by Edith Farrington Johnson, hundreds of them, rich and true in color and showing characteristic aspects of the plants so that they are a real aid to identification. Even better is the text by Clarence J. Hylander—the concise description of over 500 plants of the region from the Atlantic Coast to the Rocky Mountains and from Florida to Canada.

The Second Tree from the Corner, by E. B. White, is not a manual of forestry by any means; but the best things in it are those which come out of the life of White's New England farm.

It's my clear conviction that E. B. White is one of the few truly distinguished writers in America today. The ease and unpretentiousness and humor of his work tend to conceal something that is close to greatness.

To round out our shelf this month, here are two books about ships—big ships—which win my very hearty recommendation. Ever since I first read *Falmouth for Orders*, I have watched for the books of Alan Villiers, and I have never been disappointed. *The Way of a Ship*, his latest, is not the memorable narrative of a specific sea experience which most of the others have been, but is chiefly historical and explanatory. It tells the story of the great Cape Horn ships and, with many diagrams, explains just how they were rigged and how men lived on their long voyages. The book has focus in the stirring biography of one of the most famous, *Cutty Sark*.

James Dugan's *The Great Iron Ship* is another brilliant biography of one of the most remarkable vessels in nautical history, the *Great Eastern*. Built almost a century ago, she was larger than all but the mightiest of today's liners, and for decades dwarfed everything on the sea. An ill-fated ship, she took hundreds of lives and lost millions of dollars. Mr. Dugan has done his work extremely well. Her builders, her successive captains, and such exotic passengers as the young Jules Verne are brought alive. The fantastic drama of the ship herself is pictured in writing that makes this book a delight to read.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
The Old Oregon Country, Oscar Osburn Winther (Stanford University Press, \$7.50).
Washington's Yesterdays, Lucile McDonald (Binford & Mort, \$2.50).
Westward How!, Fred Bond (Hastings House, \$6.95).
Ambassador's Report, Chester Bowles (Harper, \$4).
India: A Reference Annual, 1953 (Grove Press, \$4.50).
I Am Happy to Present: A Book of Introductions, edited by Guy R. Lyle and Kevin Guinagh (H. W. Wilson, \$3).
Cream of Wit, edited by Rod Arkell (Rod Arkell, Sebring, Florida, \$3.50).
The Macmillan Wild Flower Book, Clarence J. Hylander and Edith Farrington Johnson (Macmillan, \$15).
The Second Tree from the Corner, E. B. White (Harper, \$3).
The Way of a Ship, Alan Villiers (Scribners, \$6.50).
The Great Iron Ship, James Dugan (Harper, \$3.50).



The Cumberlands

Who thinks of mountains, thinks of stone,
 Of precipice, of palisade,
 Of rocky cliffs and beds of sand—
 And all the beauty that they own—
 Of grayish lichens in the shade,
 And distant views that heights command.

Who thinks of mountains, thinks of springs,
 Of waters cool, and fresh and pure,
 Of pulsing streams in rough ravines,
 And of the songs that brooklet sings;
 Of waterfalls and lakes that lure
 The human eyes to glimpse the scenes.

Who thinks of mountains, thinks of trees
 With giant trunks and massive crowns
 That spread their branches in the sun
 And weave their leaves in filigrees,
 And dress themselves in Summer gowns
 To meet the breezes one by one.

Who thinks of mountains, thinks of birds,
 Of eagles, hawks, and tanagers,
 The bluebirds, robins, and towhees,
 And all the migrants' warbling words;
 The crossbills in the conifers,
 The titmice and the chickadees.

Who thinks of mountains, thinks of flowers,
 Of rhododendrons, saxifrage,
 Wild honeysuckles, Indian pipes,
 Of mountain laurels, flat-topped towers,
 Anemones, and lyre-leaved sage,
 And trillium blooms with pinkish stripes.

Who thinks of mountains, thinks of God,
 Of grandeur and of ecstasies,
 Whose face is seen, who lifts His hands
 In blossoms blowing on the sod;
 In birds, and trees. Who thinks of these,
 Thinks of the cloud-crowned Cumberlands.

—Robert Sparks Walker



When you get inside the Chamber of Commerce display room, exhibits like the one from Denmark—agricultural, industrial, and cultural products—beckon.



A national representative of the exhibiting country usually is on hand during the week of the exhibit to answer visitors' questions.



School children are especially interested in the displays, usually taking home all sorts of study materials—as do a large number of other guests.



Posters inviting the visitor to enter dot the street in Paterson. Thousands accept.

Home Town

TRAVEL down Market Street in Paterson, New Jersey, and turn in at No. 211—and you may find yourself stepping into the exotic world of another nation, into its industries, its arts and crafts. And it's a good bet that you'll find someone from that country—possibly in colorful native dress—ready and willing to explain matters to you.

What you've done is to step into a sort of world's fair on the home-town scale. It all goes by a rather large name—"The Paterson Rotary World Plan"—and it originated in the fertile minds of Paterson Rotarians as a Club contribution to international understanding. Substituting brains and imagination for money, they developed a plan whereby all nations of the world, except those behind the Iron Curtain, can display their national products and arts in space provided



Edwin MacEwan (left), sparkplug of the Paterson Plan, and George Shields, Club President, with Brazil agent.



Nezih Manyos, Turkish representative, talks about his nation's problems with Rotarians during exhibition week...



... then as part of the educative work, he answers student questions in a schoolroom. International understanding gains accordingly.

World's Fair

by the Paterson Chamber of Commerce. The Paterson Rotary Club, working through the United Nations, arranges for the exhibits and publicizes them through press, radio, schools, Chamber, and Rotary channels.

The enthusiasm for this miniature world's fair has been almost overwhelming. Nine nations, by the end of June, will have displayed their wares to audiences totalling well into the thousands. Enough advance bookings have been received to guarantee a second season, with a good possibility of a third. India, Brazil, Denmark, Turkey, Sweden, and Norway have exhibited, with Great Britain, The Netherlands, and Australia to come. For 1954-55, Greece, Italy, Pakistan, Syria, and Israel are entered.

Each exhibit, on display for one week each month, usually brings with it a national representative—and arrangements are made for him to address the regular Rotary meeting, as well as to greet emigrated nationals of his country who live in the vicinity of Paterson.

The idea originated with Edwin J. MacEwan, Chairman of the International Service Committee and executive vice-president of the Greater Paterson Chamber of Commerce. The result, as discussed by the Paterson *Morning Call*, is this: "Measured against the great breadth of world affairs, this local venture may be a small thing, but in its inspiration it is a big thing. It is the expression, in tangible form, of the understanding of the common destiny of mankind and its aspirations—peace, security, the dignity of the individual, and of nations without regard to differences of culture, religion, or race."

—Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN

MAY, 1954

Photos: (all except two above) Zito



Swedish steel, famous the world over, shows its practical uses at "Paterson Rotary World Plan."



But there's time for sociability as well as information. Each exhibit, running a week in every month, offers opportunity for wider friendship.

Better Living for Aged in Bulawayo

Now nearing completion—or possibly finished and ready for occupancy—are six modern cottages on a six-and-one-half-acre site in BULAWAYO, SOUTHERN RHODESIA. They are homes for the aged, and their construction is typical of how Rotary provides leadership for so many community-betterment projects in lands around the globe. These homes are called Coronation Cottages, and the idea for them originated with the BULAWAYO Rotary Club, whose plans were interrupted by World War II. It was the Rotary Club that got the fund for the cottages under way by making public appeals for contributions, and after the war years the campaign for donations was joined by other civic groups and thus became a community-wide project. To date £17,000 has been raised, and the first homes on land given by the city will house 12 elderly couples. As additional funds are received, more cottages will be built, along with a community recreation center for use by all elderly residents in the area. Serving on the public committee for the cottages are several BULAWAYO Rotarians.

Tiny Tots Romp in Safety Here

As they zip down the slides or glide to and fro in the swings at their new playground, little pre-schoolers of MAPLE HEIGHTS, OHIO, never give a thought to the community's Rotary Club. But their mothers and fathers do, for it was the local Rotary Club that built the playground after a survey pointed to the need for one. Built on land both publicly and privately owned, the playground got under way with a two-day job of clearing the ground and rooting out the dead trees. Then the entire membership of the Club turned out on two successive Saturdays to put

up 350 feet of fencing with two gates, and to install equipment that includes six swings, slides, four sand boxes, teeter-totters, and picnic tables. Upon the project's completion, a picnic dinner was held at the site by Rotarians and their families, at which time the area was turned over to the city for operation and maintenance.

Birte and Paula Host Rotarians

At the invitation of two comely students named Birte Rasmussen and Angela Padillo, the 112 members of the Rotary Club of GAINESVILLE, GA., lunched not long ago at Brenau College, a girls' school in that Georgia community. Birte, of Denmark, and Angela, of Honduras, are attending Brenau under the sponsorship of the GAINESVILLE Rotary Club, and the luncheon—held with the cooperation of the school—was the young ladies' way of getting to know their sponsors better and to thank them once again. At the college gathering, the story of the Club's sponsorship of overseas students at Brenau was told, its history being traced back to 1950 when a Danish student was the first to be aided. In 1951, the Club sponsored a girl from Finland. Speaking at the luncheon, the college's president, Dr. Josiah Crudup, said: "I don't know who gets the most benefit from

this program. Our own students, the Rotarians, and everyone in GAINESVILLE benefit through the friendships formed."

Horses Put On Hit Show Here

Most of the year, the people in the Michigan town of COLUMBIANVILLE number about 780, but that figure has been known to increase sevenfold when the Rotary Club holds its annual Rodeo and Horse Show. One year it drew 4,700 spectators, and the latest edition of this equine festival attracted more than 5,000 horse lovers. It was an all-day event that featured 20 separate contests for 132 horses. Among the competitions were parades, races, and judging contests for various breeds (see photo). Cash prizes, trophies, and ribbons were awarded to the winners, and the proceeds of the fifth annual show totalled in excess of \$1,000—all of which went to help a local school improve its athletic field.

Marinette Proud of Its Schools

Under way in MARINETTE, WIS., is a Rotary-sponsored campaign to encourage enrollment at three schools in its community: the University of Wisconsin Extension Center, the Normal School for Teachers, and a school for adult and vocation instruction. The project began with the establishment of an "education booth" by the Club at a local county fair. Now in progress is the hosting each week of senior students from 20 high schools of northeastern Wisconsin, who attend a Rotary meeting and then visit the schools included in the program. The long-term goal of the project is to lead more students into teaching.

Farm and City Tied Together

By sowing seeds of friendship and cooperation through their rural-urban programs, Rotary Clubs accomplish goals that range from increased corn production to better cattle raising by farm youths. An example of how corn production can be upped was seen recently in BUTLER, MO., when the local Rotary Club sponsored a county-wide corn contest to spur farmers on



Equine beauty of the prize-winning kind is shown here by Rotarian Clifford Secord, of Columbiaville, Mich., at the Rotary Club's annual Rodeo and Horse Show (see item). A four-year-old Albino named Silver, this horse won the top award in its class. In 20 divisions some 130 horses were judged.



To these sturdy-limbed co-captains of the championship basketball team in a Rotary-sponsored tournament in Boulder, Mont., goes a handsome trophy. It is being presented by Russell A. Lockhart, President of the Club, which arranged the tourney to foster closer relations and increased goodwill among several neighboring towns in the vicinity of Boulder.



Donkey basketball scores in Brentwood, Mo., as the local Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs meet in a two-night contest. Each won a game, but both furnished many a laugh for the spectators as the burros balked and the riders spilled. The Rotary Club profited \$353—all earmarked for youth work.

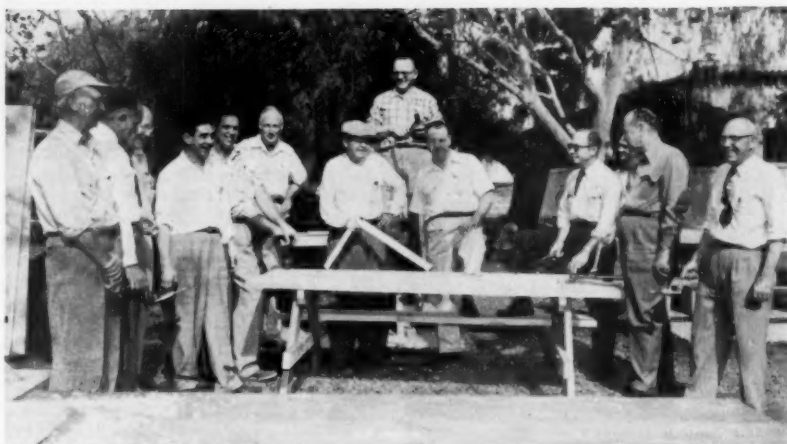
to achieve the highest yield possible. Despite a severe drought, production records were high for those who participated. In the senior division the winner produced 99.17 bushels an acre, while in the junior division three contestants had yields in excess of 100 bushels. First, second, and third prizes ranged from \$5 to \$15, with BUTLER Rotarians contributing \$500 of the prize money.

Future Farmers of America in SPENCER, IOWA, recently found out how interested grownups are in their farm projects when the SPENCER Rotary Club entertained the boys at a weekly meeting. The guest speaker was 22-year-old Roger Willis, of SURBITON, ENGLAND, who is studying at Iowa State College as a Rotary Foundation Fellow. He gave the FFA boys a clear picture of the work of the British farmer. . . . In COLUSA, CALIF., some 80 Future Farmers of America took part in livestock competitions sponsored by the local Rotary Club. There were contests for beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, and swine, and the Rotary Club provided trophies for the winners.

Old Hands Help Some Young Ones The Lincoln High School field house in WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., was the scene of some hard thinking about the future recently, as 1,160 people came there for the local Rotary Club's "Career Night." Held in cooperation with the school's guidance department, its purpose was to provide junior and senior students with information about careers in which they had indicated an interest. The evening opened with a keynote address on choosing one's lifework, and then students and parents divided into 40 separate groups whose subjects ranged from accounting and agriculture to salesmanship and stenography. Leading each group was a consultant, in most cases a Rotarian, but for those fields outside the Club's classification roster a non-Rotarian active in the vocation concerned served as the advisor. The group meetings were held in two sections, with each meeting approximately one hour long. The event was fully covered in the local press, and a Club spokesman said it demonstrated a "need for better liaison between the fellow in the field and the one who wants to get in the field."

Jaunts Down 2d and 4th Avenues Vocational Service and International Service are the second and fourth avenues, respectively, of the Rotary program, as readers know. Recently two Clubs travelled these avenues—literally—to achieve their goals. It was the Rotary Club of LEESBURG, VA., that travelled the second lane by making a trip from LEESBURG to WASHINGTON, D. C., to learn about the problems and techniques of operating a large commercial air line. Top feature of the visit was a "hangar flight" that included the holding of a meeting in a parked airplane. LEESBURG Rotarians enjoyed an air-line-style dinner, and toured the line's maintenance quarters.

The Rotary Club that covered some



Armed with T-squares, drills, planes, hammers, and all the other paraphernalia of carpentry, these Rotarians of Fontana, Calif., are busy making their town's park benches look like new again. It's the kind of project that puts all hands to work.



They're down on the farm are these Nimmonsburg, N. Y., Rotarians and their farm guests, as they begin a tractor-hauled wagon ride around the crop fields and pasture land of a near-by farm. A rural-urban event, the Club decided to go to a farm and have box lunches, instead of inviting farmer guests to a regular meeting.

Photo: D'Nikon



A happy, healthful day out-of-doors for these youngsters of Calcutta, India, includes lining up at lunch time for a delicious meal served by Calcutta Rotarians' wives. It's the Rotary Club's annual "Children's Treat" enjoyed by some 700 girls and boys from local orphanages and homes. The day featured sports, music, a tour of a zoo, and prizes for many. Day's end saw youngsters tired, happy, and grateful.



About to deliver his stone in a curling bonspiel in Summerland, B. C., Canada, is Dolph Browne, Governor of District 153. The broom is for "sweeping," or sweeping the ice. The bonspiel was District-wide and ten teams from six Rotary Clubs participated. The winning team was Governor Browne's "rink" from Vernon, B. C.

miles to further International Service aims was WESTFIELD, N. J., which made its third trip to United Nations offices in New York, N. Y. The 40-mile round trip was made by automobile, and the day-long visit included a guided tour of the building, a lecture on the work of the U. N., and attendance at a session of the General Assembly.

Many Ways to Do a Big Job!

To help handicapped children learn how to live with their handicaps is a big job that Rotary Clubs are doing in diverse ways. One of these ways is seen in SULPHUR, OKLA., where the local Rotary Club has long given support to the Oklahoma School for the Deaf in its community. Opened in 1908, the school has facilities for more than 200 deaf and hard-of-hearing children who live at the school. Its principal is a SULPHUR Rotarian and the head of its visual clinic is the Club's President, H. Ray Goodwin. . . . In EDINBURG, TEX., the Rotary Club maintains a Juvenile Health Fund that is used to aid handicapped youngsters and to provide medical care for those of needy families. The fund is enriched by Club members who donate to it on their birthdays.

In MALONE, N. Y., the Rotary Club recently contributed \$125 toward the purchase of five hearing aids for local children, while in MANHASSET, N. Y., the Club there presented a hearing aid to a school for the deaf. . . . To aid youngsters with speech defects, the Rotary Club of DOVER, OHIO, was instrumental in establishing a speech-therapy clinic for its county. . . . Another county-wide clinic was that sponsored for crippled children by the Rotary Club of DURANT, OKLA. Its purpose was to diag-

nose abnormal conditions and to recommend treatment. It operated throughout an entire day, and was staffed with several doctors and nurses. . . . The York, PA., Rotary Club also sponsored a diagnostic clinic for crippled children at a local hospital.

Not forgetting that handicapped children have recreational needs, too, the Rotary Club of CUYAHOGA FALLS, OHIO, holds an annual picnic for the community's youngsters with physical limitations. . . . Crippled children in PARSONS, KANS., now have a new wheel chair to use, without cost, and the Rotary Club is the provider of it. The new chair was purchased by the Club to be lent to crippled youngsters.

Crowell's Teens Look at the Test An acquaintance growing fast and wide is that between teen-agers and the Four-Way Test. Long fostered by Rotary Clubs as a part of their Vocational Service programs, this

yardstick for human conduct had its first school-wide introduction in KENOSHA, WIS. (see *The Teens Meet the Test*, THE ROTARIAN for June, 1953), and since then it has been made known to thousands of other high-school students. In CROWELL, TEX., for example, the Rotary Club recently put the Test before high-schoolers through the sponsorship of an essay contest for all four school years. Organized and directed by Rotarian Grady Graves, superintendent of Crowell schools, the competition produced some 200 themes on the Four-Way Test, and prizes were awarded to two winners in each of the four classes. Later the eight winning essays were read by their writers at a Rotary meeting. In writing to the school superintendent about the essay contest, Grady Halbert, a CROWELL member and Governor of District 186, said, "It was gratifying to see the original thinking on the Four-Way Test done by the students. No doubt dividends shall be derived from this project for years to come."



High atop this 250-foot tree in Oregon is a woodsman who has just cut the top, while below are Rotarians of Coos Bay-North Bend watching the dangerous operation. The Rotarians are there as guests of a lumber company that had invited them to tour its tree farm. A Vocational Service event, it enlarged understanding of lumber.

Westfield Hosts Mexican Visitors

FROM MEXICO CITY, MEXICO, to WESTFIELD, MASS., is a several-thousand-mile trip that nine Mexican students recently made, and thereby firmed some ties of friendship between their country and the United States. They came to WESTFIELD sponsored by the local Rotary Club, which had made arrangements through the Experiment in International Living organization. During their month-long stay there they lived in the homes of several Rotarian families, and through a close day-to-day relationship both the visitors and the visited learned many lessons in international understanding and friendship. Besides experiencing home living in America, the students—five young men and four young women—visited several colleges in the area, attended a community concert program, and were guests at a meeting of the WESTFIELD Rotary Club.

Host Students in Florida City, Too

In Florida's "Sunshine City," that of ST. PETERSBURG, other strong international ties were recently formed through overseas students, as

Photo: Richmond Times-Dispatch



In these cartons—55 of them seen and unseen—are 6,000 pounds of medical books and magazines collected by the Rotary Club of Richmond, Va., for libraries of Korean hospitals and medical schools. Stencilling them for shipment to an Army depot in California is Rotarian Clarence Wyatt, as two Rotarian doctors, C. L. Outland and R. V. Terrell, watch the addressing.

they were not long ago in WESTFIELD, MASS. (see above). Again it was a Rotary accomplishment, with the ST. PETERSBURG Club entertaining for a week-end 11 students from as many different lands. They represented Pakistan, China, Iran, Peru, Iceland, Korea, Hawaii, Greece, Norway, The Philippines, and Egypt—all of them in the U.S.A. to attend Florida State University at TALLAHASSEE. There were six



This hefty young sow is keeping the Pontiac, Ill., Rotary Club's pig chain going as it passes from one farm boy to another. The Club gives the gilts to farm youths who return to the Club a sow from the first litter. Roy Hamman (left), Agriculture Committee head, supervises this pig transfer, as Eugene F. Kiley, Club President, looks on.

young men and five young women, and each was assigned to stay in the home of a Rotarian during the visit. In the homes, many interesting discussions between hosts and guests were held that forged new viewpoints of global understanding. One afternoon was spent aboard a yacht on a leisurely trip on Tampa Bay, while other high lights of the week-end included a tour of a department store and attendance at a football game.

25th Year for 20 More Clubs May is silver-anniversary month for 20 Rotary Clubs whose charter year goes back to 1929. Congratulations to them! They are: Hitchin, England; Mansfield, England; Bombay, India; London, Ohio; Canon City, Colo.; Widen, W. Va.; Bowling Green, Mo.; Breckenridge, Tex.; Zebulon, N. C.; Avignon, France; Stepney, London, England; Managua, Nicaragua; East Cleveland, Ohio; Bristol, R. I.; Erith, England; Walden, N. Y.; Marianna, Fla.; Newcastle-under-Lyme, England; New Malden, England; Upper Darby, Pa.

When the Rotary Club of ALBANY, CALIF., recently celebrated its 25th anniversary, the program was divided into five stages of the Club's history, ranging from "In the Beginning" to "New Horizons." Honored at the meeting were the six still-active charter members of the Club.

At the 35th-anniversary celebration of the Rotary Club of POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., the spotlight was turned on three

Take a Page from Maitland



In an Australian town is a Rotary Club whose Community Service work is aimed partly at making some underprivileged children happier. How it's done there is told below. There are other ways that Clubs do it, but perhaps in this Australian way you will see an adaptable idea.

CHILDHOOD'S world is filled with many things, such as Mom, Dad, ice cream, school, and toys of every kind and description. Not long ago, the Rotary Club of Maitland, Australia, turned its attention to one of these childhood necessities—toys—to see if, in some way, it could bring more of them into the lives of children who have too few. At the suggestion of the Community Service Committee Chairman, a toy-renovation project was decided upon, with the like-new toys to be distributed to orphanages, hospitals, schools, and homes.

The collection phase of the project got under way when the Club appealed for used toys with notices in shop windows and newspapers, at schools, and through each member's place of business. As the donations came in, they were taken to a cen-

tral workshop for examination, repair, and a new paint job. Some needed a lot of work, while others required no work at all. Scooters, wagons, and other wheeled toys with dents in them were worked on by a Maitland Rotarian with a motorcycle-repair business. He knocked out the dents, put on new tires if they were needed, and spray-painted the bodies.

With hundreds of toys ready for distribution, Club members loaded their cars with them and headed for those institutions where children shared with each other too few toys to go around. It was an experience that brought happiness to those who received and those who gave, and Maitland Rotarians all felt that the grateful smiles they saw on young faces made the weeks of work more than worth while.

of the four charter members still in the Club. They were presented with special pins commemorating their long membership. The fourth charter member was vacationing at the time in Florida, so the POUGHKEEPSIE Club arranged to have him receive his anniversary pin at a meeting of the Rotary Club of FORT MYERS, FLA.

With many Rotarians from near-by Rotary Clubs present, the Rotary Club of WINDSOR, N. S., CANADA, recently marked its silver anniversary with a banquet attended by the members' wives. Two members of the Club with 25 years of perfect attendance were honored.

Fills Tank Full to Raise Funds

In NORTHPORT, N. Y., not long ago, the overalled attendants who served them included the community's top business and professional men. They were there manning the pumps as Rotarians, for their Rotary Club had taken over the station for the day to help raise funds for its youth work. After ten hours of pumping gas, pouring oil, cleaning windshields, and inflating tires, a net profit of \$700 was counted for such Rotary activities as Boy Scout work, Little League baseball, and better-health projects. Two business sidelines at the sta-

tion also helped to increase the proceeds for the day: one was a school in shoe shining conducted by a Club member, the other a bake sale that attracted motorists who came in to get gasoline.

25 New Clubs in Rotary World

Rotary has entered 25 more communities in many parts of the world since last month's listing of new Clubs. They are (with the sponsoring Clubs in parentheses): Châtellerault (Poitiers), France; Ichikawa (Chiba), Japan; Bicester, England; Spittal an der Drau (Klagenfurt), Austria; Saverne (Strasbourg), France; San Donà-Portogruaro (Venice), Italy; Marburg-Giessen (Kassel), Germany; Zurich-Oberland (Zurich), Switzerland; Suez (Cairo), Egypt; Petersfield, England; San Luis, Río Colorado (Mexico); Anaco (El Tigre), Venezuela; Witbank (Pretoria), Union of South Africa; Lusaka (Bulawayo), Northern Rhodesia; Kitwe (Ndola), Northern Rhodesia; Mandya (Bangalore), India; Bonifacio (Daireaux), Argentina; Taiping (Ipoh), Federation of Malaya; Santa Rosa de Calamuchita (Río Cuarto), Argentina; Pyrgos (Athens), Greece; Mora (Falun), Sweden; Cross Gates, England; North Little Rock (Little Rock), Ark.; Rush-Henrietta (Honeoye Falls), N. Y.; Lancaster Northeast (Lancaster), Pa.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records.

PROJECT. Like history? JOE D. WILLIAMS, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Bellflower, Calif., does. He recently presented abundant proof to his fellow Rotarians, all having to do with the history of their Club (see photo). Twenty months did ROTARIAN

Photo: Pictorial House



Bellflower, Calif., Historian Williams and his 20-month project (see item).

WILLIAMS give to collecting historical data, checking records, interviewing fellow Rotarians—to all the multitude of details involved in preparing a history of a 28-year-old Rotary Club. And when he spread the record before his fellows recently, they saw: five volumes containing more than 600 typewritten pages. Aiding him in the project were MRS. WILLIAMS and MRS. EARL HOGGARD, wife of a Bellflower Rotarian.

Author. CHET SCHWARZKOPF, a member of the Rotary Club of Eureka, Calif., is the author of a new anthology of outdoor stories entitled *Fur, Fins, Feathers* (Crowell, \$2.75). Readers will recall his *Super Trout of the South Fork* in THE ROTARIAN for June, 1953.

Rebirth. For 42 years F. G. EDWARDS, a Freeport, N. Y., Rotarian, had served his firm, a New York telephone company. Then came his recent retirement from his position as division plant engineer in Brooklyn. Retirement? Well, not for long! Today he can be found in the city of Djakarta, Java, where he is with a firm which supplies technicians for the Indonesian Govern-

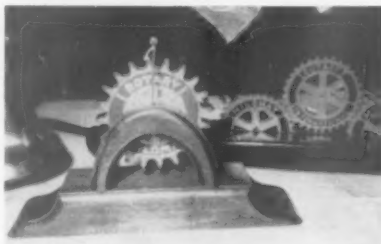


Edwards

ment under the Point Four program of the United States Government. Too busy to attend Rotary in his new surroundings? Hardly, judging from a recent note in which he spoke of "my first Rotary meeting" in Djakarta, at which

"the speaker addressed his audience in Dutch about the value of Rotary in the world today. The President had previously asked a young Chinese to make notes and translate a summary into English later for the benefit of a few who could not understand Dutch. He did a masterful job."

Fine Work. To fine or not to fine is sometimes a question, but not always, in the Rotary Club of Mildmay, Ont., Canada. And when it is, a helpful device developed by SIDNEY PERRY, a Mildmay Rotarian, is employed to determine the amount of a "controversial fine." It consists of an old gear (see photo), chrome plated, with plywood inserts put in the hollow sides. These are fastened and painted showing "Rotary Mildmay" and numbered 0, 5, 10, 15, and 25. The gear is mounted on ball bearings on an axle through the wooden support. An arm over the wheel holds a moving arm which ticks off the teeth and indicates the fine. The wheel is turned and where it stops—well, that's the amount of the fine. ROTARIAN PERRY points out, with a



A wheel that works fine (see item).

fine objectivity, that "the general opinion seems to be that there shouldn't be so many zeros, or perhaps not any of them."

Rotarian Honors. Upon its secretary for 26 years, C. W. OTTO, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, the Lansing, Mich., Chamber of Commerce



Photo: Allala

It was Past Presidents' Day in the Rotary Club of Athens, Ga., and on hand were 18 of the Club's 27 living Past Presidents. Richard Bloodworth, Jr., who is the current President (second from left, standing), is shown with his predecessors.



A half-century wedding cake is cut by those in whose honor it was made: Rotarian and Mrs. Robert Roy Denny, of San Marino, Calif. He was Rotary's first First Vice-President—in 1910-12.

recently conferred the title of "Master Community Builder," and presented to him its Community Service Award for 1954. . . . SIR DAVID A.

EWEN, of Wellington, New Zealand, Past District Governor of Rotary International, has been awarded the Silver Wolf by the Boy Scouts of New Zealand. . . . The Portland, Oreg., Progressive Businessmen's Club has awarded



Ewen

FRANK L. SHULL a bronze plaque in recognition of "valuable service to the community." A Rotarian for 32 years and a county commissioner for 24, he was the recipient of the honor on his 85th birthday. . . . W. D. SHANNON, of Seattle, Wash., a consulting engineer on hydraulics, has been appointed to a water and power resources task force of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government. . . . D. K. MACDONALD, also of Seattle, Wash., has been elected vice-president of the American Automobile Association. . . . SAMUEL G. HOWARD, of Denver, Colo., recently elected president of the Denver Area Council of the Boy Scouts, is the recipient of the Silver Beaver award.

For Action in Seattle

32 items of legislation to go before Convention.

THIRTY-TWO Proposed Enactments and Resolutions to be considered at Rotary International's 1954 Convention in Seattle, Washington, in June had been announced as this issue went to press.

The titles of these items of proposed legislation follow:

Proposed Enactments

To modify the Rotary International By-Laws provisions relating to the administration of the Magazine. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for a Nominating Committee for the nomination of Rotary International Director from Canada. (Proposed by the 1953 Conference District 247 [Canada].)

To amend the provisions relating to attendance of certain past service members and senior active members in connection with Attendance Contest rules. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Fort Worth, Texas.)

To provide that absence from a regular Club meeting may be made up 13 days preceding or immediately following such absence, or on the day of absence itself, by attendance at regular meeting of any other Club. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Berkeley, California.)

Relating to the program for the Convention. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Berkeley, California.)

Relating to action on Proposed Enactments and Resolutions. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Berkeley, California.)

Relating to presentation of Nominees for President to the Convention. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Berkeley, California.)

Relating to Club representation at the Convention. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.)

To excuse past service and senior active members over 65 years of age and with 20 years' membership from the attendance requirements. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of London, England.)

To provide for Club action in selection of members of the Nominating Committee, to represent the United States of America (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) and Bermuda, for the nomination of President of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Chico, California.)

To clarify the present By-Law and equalize the nominating procedure on behalf of member Clubs. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Laurel, Mississippi.)

To modify the provisions relating to meetings of the Council of Past Presidents. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for the use of the single transferable vote in balloting for officers

at the Convention. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To modify the provisions relating to nominations for President by member Clubs. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To make the Nominating Committee for President of Rotary International more representative. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for a biennial Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

Relating to the composition of the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.)

To provide for membership in a Rotary Club, the territorial limits of which include the member's place of residence. (Proposed by the 1953 Conference District 264 [Maryland and Pennsylvania].)

To improve legislative procedure. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Dallas, Texas.)

To provide that sole authority to amend, with certain exceptions, the Standard Club Constitution, and that sole authority to amend the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International shall vest in the Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Rotary Clubs of San Anselmo, California, and San Jose, California.)

Relating to the Object of Rotary. (Proposed by the 1954 Conference District 54 [India].)

Relating to the composition of the

Council on Legislation. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Pandharpur, India.)

Proposed Resolutions

To amend the provisions relating to attendance of certain past service members and senior active members in connection with Attendance Contest rules. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Fort Worth, Texas.)

Relating to the administration of the Magazines of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Laredo, Texas.)

Relating to a more detailed accounting of the funds of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Tampico, Mexico.)

Relating to the administration of the official Magazine of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Boulder, Colorado.)

Relating to the administration of Magazines of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Beloit, Wisconsin.)

Relating to the administration of Magazines of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Tegucigalpa, Honduras.)

Demanding detailed accounting of Rotary International funds. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Englewood, Colorado.)

Relating to the administration of the official Magazine of Rotary International. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Silver City, New Mexico.)

Requesting more detailed accounting of Rotary International funds. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Enid, Oklahoma.)

Relating to the administration of the official Magazine of Rotary International, THE ROTARIAN. (Proposed by the Rotary Club of Dumaguete, The Philippines.)

Old Faithful

This verse may be freighted with stuff that is "dated,"

Old fashioned and trite and passe,

But nevertheless it's a theme you can stress

As totally true of today;

The corny old theme that the star of a team

Needn't have the spectacular touch,

If he's simply the true Old Reliable who

Will always come through in the clutch.

The definite stamp of the genuine champ

Is not his high score in the game,

But that he's the kind who, ahead or behind,

Delivers the goods just the same;

Who, when chips are down, does his stuff, goes to town,

(Though he may hop his way on a crutch),

The high-hearted sort you can swear by—in short

The Guy Who Comes Through in the Clutch!

—BERTON BRALEY

Odd Shots

Can you match this photograph for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember—it must be different!



On the heels of this remarkable formation of cumulus mammatus clouds came a wind that wrecked some 50 houses near Regina, Sask., Canada. The photographic record was made by Fred B. G'Froerer, of Mission City, B. C., Canada.



Noted by Clifford Waterhouse, of Jackson, Miss., is the "face" in a Georgia cemetery. It reminds some of Otto Bismarck, Germany's former Chancellor.

More or Less Secret Diplomacy?

[Continued from page 14]

not pan out in practice. The folkways are littered with similar innocuous pieties. "Freedom from want" and "freedom from fear," as universal human rights, are in the same class.

True, there can be and there have been evils in secret diplomacy. But we have to assume some risk in that respect, because if we fly from all secrecy in diplomacy the hazards in that direction are far greater. The people can give general mandates to their chosen officials and hold them responsible, but in the handling of foreign affairs it is necessary to trust those officials to use their own methods to attain stipulated ends.

There seems to be an impression that everything in life, from the moment of conception to the last dying rattle in the throat of a sick man, should be open to the daily newspaper press. The newspapers, in the words of H. L. Mencken, have grown "ceaselessly querulous and bellicose," and nowhere so annoyingly as in foreign relations. They make the efficient conduct of affairs by Secretaries of State and Foreign Ministers and diplomats exceedingly hard.

When international affairs are handled with dispatch, they are not very different from private business. No one believes you can permit the negotiations incident to selling a piece of property or concluding a contract with a labor union to be published as they proceed. How much less reasonable to expect reporters to be invited into a conference on foreign relations!

If there is an understanding among the principal free nations on precise strategy to be followed in resisting the march of Communism—and I devoutly hope and believe there is such an understanding—to broadcast its terms would be to make it worthless. We are opposed by foes who play their cards close to their chests. Should we announce ours as they are drawn, the outcome of the play would be a foregone conclusion.

Trust Good Cooks

Suggests Ben M. Cherrington
Regional Director, Institute of
International Education; Denver, Colo.

"GOVERNMENTS following a righteous course under parliamentary control have the right not to be placed at any moment in an unequal situation." Here is the nub of the matter. Who is to determine the "righteousness of the course"? Government alone? Not in democracies.

Public opinion insists upon sharing

that responsibility. It follows, therefore, that Governments must expose their intentions to the extent necessary to convince public opinion that the issues involved are important, and the principles Government proposes to follow in solving them are wise and just. Thus informed, and thus persuaded of the "righteousness of the course," public opinion will not object to agreements reached with other Governments through "silent discussion."

Reverting to M. Massigli's earlier figure, democratic public opinion is well aware that the kitchen is the only appropriate place in which to perform the rites of cooking. It also knows that too many cooks spoil the broth and, in consequence, will be content to stay out of the kitchen when convinced that Government can be trusted to prepare a dish which all partakers will find delectable.

The problem, then, is not one of complete secrecy or complete openness in negotiations. Rather it is one of determining the amount and kind of publicity required to win public support for the negotiations, and public confidence in the negotiators. This appears to put democracies at a disadvantage in relations with totalitarian States, but in the long run experience may prove otherwise. At any rate it is a price democratic societies believe essential to the preservation of their freedom and therefore insist upon paying.

Secret Diplomacy? At Times!

Says G. W. Diemer
President, Central Missouri
State College; Warrensburg, Mo.

I AM OPPOSED to any treaty which is negotiated and ratified secretly. This does not mean that I am opposed to secret diplomacy up to a certain point. The secret treaty, however, makes it possible for a few men or even one man to bind the nation without the knowledge of the people, which is contrary to our whole conception of government. Secret diplomacy is different because it is not possible for the public generally to know and understand the facts and implications that are available to the trained and experienced diplomat. Public opinion is often a matter of emotion and hence when all discussions leading to the negotiation of the treaty are open to the public, there is always the danger of pressure being exerted that might lead to action detrimental to the welfare of the people. After conclusions have been reached, the people should be informed and helped to understand. Then

is the time for criticism and public debate.

It is true that the dictator can reach momentous decisions in secret. He can form secret alliances; he can strike without warning. History shows, however, that any advantage thus gained over a free people is short lived. The Kaiser, Hitler, and Tojo learned this too late. The "decadent" democracies, the Governments of, by, and for the people, cherish their freedom and rise with the united power of a free people to meet the aggressor. The day before Pearl Harbor the United States was a hesitant, divided nation in the matter of defense. The day after, it was a nation aroused and ready to follow the leadership of the President to defend its liberties.

As a free people, we Americans choose our leaders and we must have confidence in them. We must believe that they will use good judgment as to those things that should be done secretly and those things about which the public should be informed. Secret diplomacy when in the hands of the trusted leadership of democratic Governments may at times be in the interest of the people. Secret treaties in my opinion should not be recognized and in America would not be constitutional. A free people must be fully informed as to any commitments in foreign affairs affecting their welfare and security.

It's Secret Now!

*Says Glen M. Buchanan
Elevator-Company Manager;
Durban, South Africa*

I FAVOR "secret diplomacy" principally because in essence it is the method which has been used by most of the Western Powers over a long period of years, with considerable success, and in fact is still employed, notwithstanding Monsieur René Massigli's belief to the contrary.

The crux of Monsieur Massigli's statement prompts the following:

Is the public this side of the Curtain advised of the intentions of the Government beforehand?

Does the torrent of news emanating from the State Departments, the Foreign Office, the Quai d'Orsay, represent the true intentions of the Government (the Western Powers), or is it deliberately issued as a sop to the gullible public, and as bait to the Kremlin?

It is unthinkable that the democracies would reveal their true intentions to a potential enemy, however much they may openly discuss their problems and declare their principles, and this contention is borne out in the past history of the democracies.

It is my belief that the diplomacy of

MAY, 1954



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the democracies, although ostensibly "wide open," is in vital fact as secret as the Soviet's, and even more effective.

Secrecy Often Needed

*Believes Hugh M. Tiner
 President, Pepperdine College;
 Los Angeles, Calif.*

THERE is a type of secret diplomacy that is bad. It involves "intergovernmental intrigue for wrongful ends," as Hugh Gibson terms it in *The Road to Foreign Policy*. This type of procedure frequently results, he says, in "obligations for future action of which the people are kept in ignorance until they are called on to pay with their lives and fortunes. There are also secret negotiations between Governments to infringe on the rights of others." Certainly we all should be opposed to such "secret diplomacy."

But "open diplomacy," based on Woodrow Wilson's first of his famous Fourteen Points, advocating "open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view," might also be carried to an extreme. Diplomacy, like business, frequently requires "deals" or compromises, and these would not be attainable if diplomats were obliged to defer to public opinion and pressure groups at every turn.

It seems to me that judgment and wisdom should be exercised in this matter which would lead us to the logical conclusion that agreements once made should be open, but diplomats



"We are taking up a collection for Jim Rowan, Mr. Sention. He didn't get that raise that you promised him last month."

should retain the right of secrecy of negotiation.

Dr. Hugh Gibson says, "The less publicity there is to negotiation, the greater the chance of success. . . . The sound course is to choose your negotiators for their ability, tell them what they are to seek to obtain, and let them use their own discretion as to their procedure. . . . Secret diplomacy . . . is nothing more than the established method of unpublicized negotiation."

I believe diplomats should have the right of secrecy of negotiation, but that all agreements once made should be open. This procedure allows for the maximum of give and take; enables all facets of an issue to be investigated thoroughly; avoids "catering to the galleries," to extreme nationalism, or pressure groups; and rules out difficulties which inevitably arise through misleading press reports.

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE last month's listing of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to the Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 31 additional Clubs had at press time become 100 percenters. This brought the total number of 100 percent Clubs to 3,415. As of March 16, \$182,088 had been received since July 1, 1953. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership) are:

ALGERIA
 Algiers (53).

AUSTRALIA
 Warracknabeal (31); Colac (47).

CANADA
 Parry Sound, Ont. (53).

DENMARK
 Aarhus (84).

FINLAND
 Nokia (25).

INDIA
 Delhi (91).

JAPAN
 Akita (29).

NORWAY
 Aalesund (38).

SWEDEN
 Kalmar (71).

UNITED STATES
 Sullivan, Mo. (26); Russellville, Ky. (46); Catlettsburg, Ky. (30); Lincoln, N. H. (16); Blue Rapids, Kans. (26); De Soto, Kans. (16); Waynesburg, Ohio (21); Park Rapids, Minn. (37); Massillon, Ohio (83); Wyoming, Pa. (39); La Junta, Colo. (67); Prentiss, Miss. (27); Geneva, Ala. (41); Ashland, Ky. (99); Puyallup, Wash. (42); New Castle, Del. (37); Yorktown, N. Y. (26); Paris, Ill. (54); Clay City, Ill. (13); Olney, Ill. (60); Cumberland, Ky. (28); Bangor, Me. (104).

Canadian Oil Town

[Continued from page 20]

shacks have mushroomed up overnight as dwellings, and there is none of the frenzy commonly associated with a major oil strike. A stable community, it is more than 50 years old—its Rotary Club recently celebrated its 25th anniversary—and its historical ties go back to England and a courageous band of colonists who set out in '03 for a "promised land" in the Canadian West. Led by the Reverend I. M. Barr, they were called the Barr Colonists, and they named the town they founded after their chaplain, the Reverend George E. Lloyd. In choosing a site for their tents fate seemed to have played a hand, for they pitched them on the same ground where the Lloydminster discovery well was dug more than three decades later.

Prophetic, too, for these settlers was



What does a lost youngster do in Lloydminster? Why, he goes to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and tells Sgt. E. C. Clendenning all about himself.

a sermon preached for them on a Sunday morning soon after their arrival. As they stood before their tent city, they heard the words, "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as a rose." They labored in their fields and toiled to build their homes, and eventually their wilderness did "blossom as a rose" into a thriving farming and livestock community. By the early '40s Lloydminster had become a town of attractive homes, schools, churches, banks, and modern stores, with a population of 1,800—a figure that was soon to be skyrocketed by impending events.

On a site just four miles west of the town, in 1943, oil men watched a drilling rig drive its bit deep down into the earth. It had been done several times before in other near-by areas, but with little or no success. This time, however, producing sands were struck and a heavy black crude came up. The well was named "Sparky No. 1" and though its output set no records, it did set off new oil explorations in the region.

As more wells were drilled, ranging



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from 179 in 1947 to nearly 300 in 1951 and 1952, production totals began climbing: 1948 saw the million mark passed with 1,509,058 barrels recovered, while the 1953 total set a new high of 3 million barrels. The proved reserves of the Lloydminster field have been estimated at more than 75 million barrels, and the probable reserves placed at 300 million. To date, some 800 wells have been drilled to a depth of about 1,850 feet to produce in commercial quantities the black liquid that is helping to shape the future of Lloydminster, as it is shaping the future of other Canadian communities in the Edmonton area, just 160 miles to the west in Alberta.

How has the discovery of oil affected Lloydminster and its people? Well, businesswise, the effect has been tremendous. Two huge refineries have been built to process the region's "black oil"—a heavy, viscous, asphalt-base crude with a gravity rating ranging from 12 to 18.5 degrees. Both the Excelsior and Husky refineries produce asphalt products and road oils, as well as Diesel fuel, gasoline, briquette binders, and other asphalt-base materials.

Each refinery represents a plant investment of 3½ million dollars, with a combined annual pay roll of nearly one million dollars. The Husky plant can process 7,500 barrels a day, while Excelsior's capacity was recently increased to 3,000 barrels daily. Near-by these refineries are several manufacturing concerns that use asphalt in the production of roofing, emulsions for road and airport construction, and asphalt plank-ing. The refineries and their affiliates—all a part of the oil boom—play a major rôle in the economic life of Lloydminster and its residents.

Though in no way an outgrowth of the oil boom, the Lloydminster Gas Company belongs in this account because it drilled the discovery gas well which stimulated further drilling that eventually led to oil, and it enabled Lloydminster to be the first town in Saskatchewan to have a municipal gas system. It began with 183 customers, and today supplies natural gas to 1,500 homes and some 200 commercial users. Head of this utility is Rotarian O. C. Yates, a retired Canadian Pacific Railroad employee whose interest in geology put him in the gas business and gave an entire town a commodity now indispensable to it.

Hand in hand with this industrial expansion has been a steady population climb that has exerted strong pressures on several fronts. From 1,800 persons to 5,400 in six years is a tripling that has made itself felt in Lloydminster's schools, homes, hospitals and doctors' offices, churches, stores, and recreational facilities. To relieve these pressures through building programs and long-

range planning is a job shouldered by city officials, professional bodies, and civic organizations, and on these groups in Lloydminster you will find many Rotarians demonstrating Rotary principles of service.

That so many Rotarian faces are seen on these bodies—two on the Town Council, three on the Lloydminster Boy Scout committee, two on the medical-building committee, four on the school board—is evidence of Rotary's vitality there. Now in its 26th year, the Lloydminster Rotary Club has 43 members. Club projects range from providing a



Though oil is behind Lloydminster's present growth, agriculture is still its main economic activity. Farm income for '53 reached 21½ million dollars. These Highland cattle are in local yards.

little crippled lad with an electric-powered wheel chair to the holding of an annual essay contest on international topics for high-school pupils.

But whether they serve their community as a group or as individuals on non-Rotary bodies, Lloydminster Rotarians will tell you they knew at the time they became Rotarians what their service obligations would be after they had put on the cogged wheel. When they tell you this, they have in mind their Club's informal "fireside meetings" at which prospective members—and often some of the newer members—are not only informed about Rotary's program of service, but also are given a clear picture of what Rotary expects of them as community leaders.

With an expanding economy based on oil and agriculture,* the people of Lloydminster foresee no end to the pressures produced by a growing population and increased industrial activity. But then these hardy Canadian folks who worked together in building a community out of a wilderness, they want no life free of the challenges that go with a town's growth and progress. They expect their oil industry to become larger, their agriculture to produce more, and their town to keep expanding its facilities for better all-round living.

In this job for tomorrow there will be work for everyone, and from the ranks of the Rotary Club of Lloydminster will come many willing hands.

'Take Up Thy Bed . . .'

By JAMES McHARG

Rotarian, Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia

AS WE THREE travellers motored back into Southern Rhodesia, which we had left nine days before to attend a District Conference in South Africa, we felt somewhat jaded. We had spent five of those nine days in travelling, and had averaged only 45 miles a day over a variety of roads. Home was attractive, and rest was much desired.

Then around a corner came a typical Mandebele,* carrying a mattress on his head and advancing cautiously with his awkward burden. There was more than a little envy in the comment of one of the occupants of the back seat: "Take up thy bed and walk!"

I turned the phrase over in my mind. "Why take up the bed? Why make him carry it? Why couldn't the poor beggar walk away and leave it?"

I remembered that I had described one of the less effective speeches made at the Conference as a mass of woolly ideas serving only to blanket thought. Was it such bedding that was to be taken up?

Words! Words! Words! What a concentration of verbiage had surrounded us in our discussions! Resolutions, amendments, records, analyses, speeches, and points of order were all marshalled to shape thought within the Conference hall. Lest any casual listener should mentally reject this assault of language, his retreat was cut off by a table strategically placed by the entrance door—the table piled high with neatly cyclostyled copies of the speeches and reports.

I would not convey the idea that all this mass of words was meaningless. On the contrary, the standard of contribution was extremely high. Nevertheless, one wanted to resent the very orderliness of the reports. The containers were well finished and certainly highly polished, but did they really carry the goods? Were the records valuable only for their own sake, or for the sake of the work which they measured? Did the airy ideals ever come down to earth? Was it fair to suggest that we were mak-

*A Mandebele is one of a tribe, related to the Zulus, which settled in Central Africa a century ago.



Illustrations by Ralph Cressman

ing a soft and comfortable mattress for our inactivity out of our soft and comfortable phrases?

For me, the mood of the Conference changed when, acting upon the suggestion of one of our older statesmen, we listened to reports of Club activities. There was no boasting—just some sober, factual statements of work done. To me these proved most moving. This estimate of service was extended at a later point in the Conference when another of our leaders turned the spotlight on a wide range of Clubs in Southern Africa. He appeared to indulge in understatement in his anxiety to avoid overassessing the achievements of the Clubs. Here was Rotary at work, not at talk. Here was service above self-expression. I became more kindly disposed toward all the talk, for I began to feel that all over Southern Africa there were fellow Rotarians who were lifting their share of the burden of words, carrying ideas into active service, and accomplishing the purpose of Rotary.

I knew then why the man had to carry his bed. More than a symbol, it was solid evidence of his immobility, his weakness, and his ineffectiveness. It had to be carried. To discard it would have provided only a half cure. Those comfortable resolutions upon which Clubs as well as Conferences might have rested for years were not meant to be discarded, but were to be given a new meaning and a new use. Action, neither rash nor tardy, provided the answer. Take up thy woolly mattress and walk.

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To Molly (Marian Jordan) goes a memento of the occasion from Mount Carmel Club President Harris as Fibber McGee (sitting) and Rotarian Dee look on.

Fibber & Molly at Rotary —'Tis So, McGee!

MANY a story has been told about oil, and how it has shaped the history of nations and communities. How its discovery brings economic and social changes is shown in the story of a Western Canadian town on pages 20-23. But oil can bring other things to a community, too. For example, to Mount Carmel, Illinois, which is a new oil town on the banks of the Wabash River, oil recently brought Fibber McGee and Molly.

Now, to all U. S. radio listeners during the past two decades, Fibber McGee and Molly need no introduction. The Fibber's harmless but whopping lies have made millions laugh, while Molly's admonishment of "Tain't so, McGee" is one of the most famous lines in U. S. radio annals. In real life they are husband and wife, Jim and Marian Jordan, and their recent visit to Mount Carmel is a Rotary story mixed with oil, broiled steaks, and good fellowship.

As you would expect of such popular personalities, Fibber and Molly have scores of friends, and one of them is Rotarian J. Roy Dee, of Mount Carmel. He has interested the Fibber in Mount Carmel's oil industry, and, as Molly likes to put it, "We soon owned part of three oil wells that were pumping a million barrels a day." To see this rich land for themselves, Fibber and Molly left their California home, came to Mount Carmel, and at that

point the broiled steaks and fellowship entered the story.

How could Rotary entertain this famous pair? Well, Roy Dee and Robert T. Harris, the Club President, talked it over, and a steak barbecue was decided upon. So, in Rotarian Dee's back yard on a night just made for eating out-of-doors, some 100 Rotarians and their wives sat down to steaks broiled over hickory fires, and there as guests of honor were the amiable Fibber and his beloved Molly. Surrounding the lawn gathering, looking over the fence and straddling it, were most of the youngsters of the town.

High lights of the happy evening included talks by Fibber and Molly, and President Harris' induction of Fibber into the Club as an honorary Rotarian. Whether the Fibber told any "whoppers" at the steak party was not reported, but Molly was heard to say, "Tain't so, McGee," when the Fibber told her he had eaten only one steak.



Out over a spacious back yard in Illinois go the words of famed Fibber.

About Those IQ Tests

[Continued from page 31]

passage of years? This subject is still in dispute, but a majority of the experts believe that it does not change much and that when it seems to do so this is probably because the subject did badly in the earliest tests he was given. Children living in poverty and insecurity sometimes seem to improve astonishingly when they take tests under better surroundings. The experts are fond of saying: "An intelligence test may underestimate your intelligence but will never overestimate it."

In any large sample of people, how many will be found at each level? Naturally, the largest number will be found clustered around 100 on the scale, since that is the average. Thus Dr. Terman found that 46.5 percent of those tested have an IQ of 90 to 109. Those with IQ's of 110 to 119, described as "high average," are 18.1 percent of the total. From 120 to 129 are ranged 8.2 percent and from 130 to 139, 3.1 percent; these two groups together are considered "superior." From that point onward the classification is "very superior." From 140 to 149 there are 1.1 percent.

What sorts of exercises are required in intelligence tests? Here are a few typical ones, similar to those in the Stanford-Binet test:

At age 2 to 3 years a child should be able to fit blocks of various shapes (a circle, a square, a triangle) into holes in a board of the appropriate shapes. From 3 to 4 he should be able to name common household objects, such as a cup or a spoon.

At age 4 to 5 a child shown three or four objects should be able to say which one is missing when it is covered up or taken away. At 4½ he should be able to identify by name several of the primary colors. At 6, shown a map of a simple maze, he should be able to take a pencil and trace the way out.

At 7 the child should be able to say what is wrong with an absurd or incongruous picture, like that of a man sitting down to eat dinner while his house is on fire.

At 9 the child should be able to give a number of words, all of which rhyme, in the space of one minute. For instance, given the word "day," the child should be able to offer at least three rhyming words, such as "say, may, pay, hay."

At 12 a child should be able to tell the meaning of a simple fable, like Aesop's story of the dog which was crossing a bridge while carrying a bone and dropped the bone in order to reach for the seemingly larger one reflected in the water. He should be able to repeat

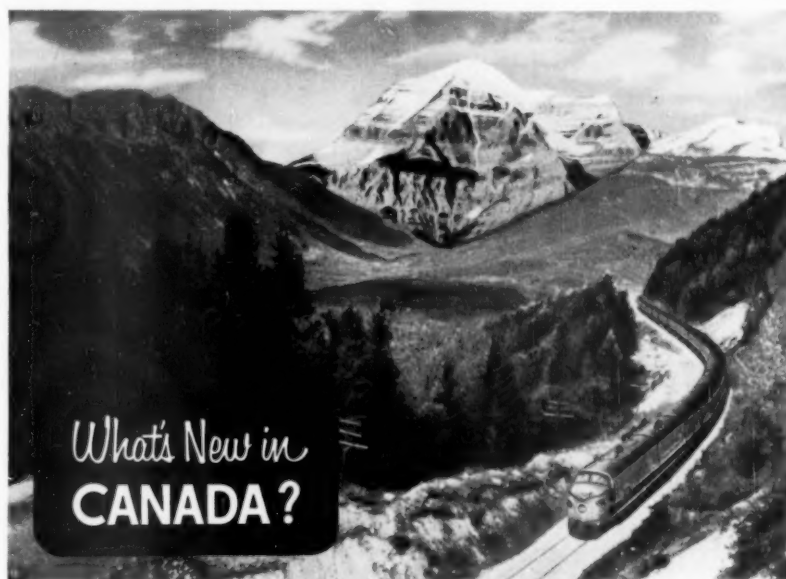
a number containing five digits, backward.

At 14 the child should be able to do in his head simple problems like the familiar one of the man with the fox, the goose, and the bag of corn. (A man carrying these three items comes to the bank of a river which he must cross in a boat, but the boat is so small he can carry only one of the three items at a time. If he leaves the fox and the goose alone together on either bank, the fox will eat the goose. If he leaves the goose and the corn alone together, the goose will eat the corn. How is he to get all three safely across the river? The answer is that he takes the goose

across, comes back and takes the corn across, brings the goose back and takes the fox across, and comes back and gets the goose.)

The average adult should be able to define a series of words whose meanings are quite similar but not really identical. He should be able to state in general terms the lesson hidden in simple proverbs such as "A stitch in time saves nine," or "Make hay while the sun shines."

The superior adult, given a group of long and difficult words, is asked to use all of them in a single, logical sentence. A more superior adult may be asked to do difficult arithmetical



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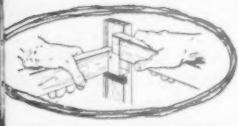
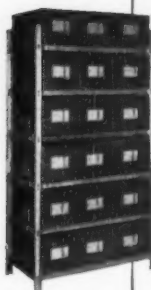
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problems in his head and to define
difficult words and to provide synonyms
and antonyms for them.

After the questions for any age level
have been completed, the examiner con-
tinues to ask questions appropriate to
the next higher age group—even though
the child may have missed some of the
earlier ones—until an age group is
reached in which the child flunks every
question.

*How widely are intelligence tests used
in the schools?* Practically all private
schools today use standard intelligence
tests to study new pupils, and give such
tests to all their students from time to
time. IQ tests are also being used in
hundreds of public schools. Where they
are not used, the reason is chiefly finan-
cial: to give them costs money, and to
interpret the results costs even more.
However, use of the tests is increasing
rapidly.

A recent study of 258 communities in
Ohio found that 11 percent are using
intelligence tests to sort out superior
children, who are then given more and
harder work than the average child.

It is standard practice for a high
school or college, in making up the
record of a student's grades for the
benefit of prospective employers, to in-
clude material on intelligence. This is
not necessarily his exact IQ on the
Stanford-Binet or any similar scale. It
may instead be a report of a scholastic-
aptitude or vocational-aptitude test,
which will, however, give the employer
a good idea of the applicant's general
intelligence as well as his character and
personality.

*How seriously do employers take IQ
scores?* Hundreds of progressive firms,
large and small, are finding intelligence
tests useful to avoid putting square
pegs in round holes, or giving expen-
sive training to people who then prove
unable to use it. Discontent or ineffi-
ciency among employees very frequently
arises from dissatisfaction with the
particular job that is being performed,
and disappears when more suitable
work is found.

Almost everybody knows cases of
this sort from his own experience. Let
me cite a girl—I shall call her Kath-
erine Olmstead—who was employed as
an adding-machine operator by a big
department store in Los Angeles. She
started out full of hope and ambition,
but within a few weeks she was doing
unsatisfactory work and becoming more
and more unhappy. A psychological
testing service was called in, and she
was given an examination. The tester
reported that she was the gregarious,
outgoing type who likes to meet people
and help them. She was transferred to
the sales staff; instantly she bright-
ened up, began to take pride in her
work, and is today a happy and suc-
cessful member of the sales force.

The tests employed today are less
likely to be a simple IQ examination
than one of the special types which re-
port not only your intelligence but your
"personality profile," predicting, as in
Katherine's case, the sort of job in
which you are most likely to be happy
and successful. When an IQ is avail-
able from school or college records, it
is of course employed as well.

My files contain some "horror stories"
of people who, if they had been able
to employ the knowledge now avail-
able, could have saved themselves years
of wasted effort.

My friend George Graves was the
son of a doctor, and his father insisted
he should follow the same career. He
went through medical school, and actu-
ally started to practice, disliking medi-
cine more and more each day. Finally
he defied his father, went back to
school, and started over in the law, of
which he is now a happy and success-
ful practitioner.

Another friend was similarly pushed
into medical school by his father; as
soon as he was out, he headed straight
for the profession he really wanted—
journalism—and he was for years the
respected managing editor of a national
magazine.

In another case the son of a famous
magazine editor studied English ex-
haustively in college only to find after
graduation that his real love was elec-
tronics, in which he is today making a
success on the West Coast.

To be sure, not all these are cases
where the individual was himself grop-
ing, but they are all cases where a sci-
entific test would have reinforced his
desire to do something else than the
work for which he was preparing.

WHAT is the dollars-and-cents' value
of IQ and aptitude tests in business?
Harold Stonier, executive manager of
the American Bankers Association, re-
ports that there are about 15,000 banks
in the United States, with some 440,000
employees (one bank alone uses 15,000
workers). In the past the annual turn-
over of bank employees has been about
25 percent. It costs on the average \$500
to train a bank worker, which means
the staggering total of 50 million dol-
lars a year. The American Bankers As-
sociation therefore decided several years
ago to do something about it. The Psy-
chological Corporation, of New York
City, was consulted and a pilot-plant
experiment was conducted in various
banks in each of nine sections of the
U.S.A. The results were so successful
that today hundreds of banks, all over
the country, are annually screening
many thousands of job applicants.

Various tests are used to indicate in-
telligence and also aptitude for the spe-
cial kind of work the applicant is seek-
ing. For example, the subject may be

asked to sort 150 checks into three groups, according to markings on the face of the check, add the total amount for each group, and also the grand total. An applicant considered good enough for a job makes about three mistakes, on the average, in every 450 operations. (An experienced employee makes about the same number of mistakes, but does the work very much more rapidly.)

One bank, for example, tested 235 people who were applicants for work on adding machines. Of these, 22 were considered "decidedly not adapted," 53 were "not adapted," 91 were "just acceptable," 44 "learned easily," and 25 "learned very easily." Obviously—if it needed them—the bank would hire at once the 25 who "learned very easily." It might also hire all or some of the 44 who "learned easily." If it wanted workers badly, it might take some of the 91 who were "just acceptable." It would not take any of the 75 in the two lowest groups.

THOSE who are inexperienced in the use of tests frequently make the mistake of lumping together two jobs that are similar but not identical, and assuming that the same test will serve for both. In many cases two tasks which seem alike on the surface require quite different characteristics, and an individual proved by test to be suitable for one will not do for the other.

One of the most successful of the vocational-aptitude tests is the one devised by Dr. Edward K. Strong, Jr., of Stanford University. Dr. Strong first studied exhaustively the character, personality, likes, and dislikes of successful practitioners of about 35 professions and occupations; before he got through he had checked in this way at least 250 individuals in each of these vocations. He found certain traits and attitudes shared by practically all of them, and he then prepared a series of questions cunningly phrased to bring out the likes, dislikes, and personality traits of the person tested.

Psychological tests can tell not only when people should go to work, but when they should be retired! Every executive knows the problems involved in setting a date for the older worker to give up his employment. An arbitrary age limit, like 65, is unfair—some men are still going strong at that age, and others should have quit years earlier. On the other hand, the judgment of the individual on his own case is also inaccurate—nearly everyone wants to go on working longer than he ought to, and fails to realize it when the quality of his work falls off. One of the leading testing organizations of the United States is now working out a comprehensive examination that can be given men at any age that is desired. On the

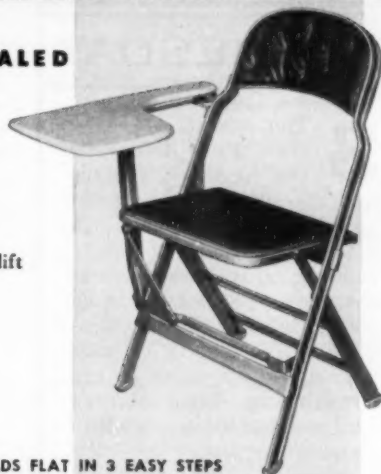
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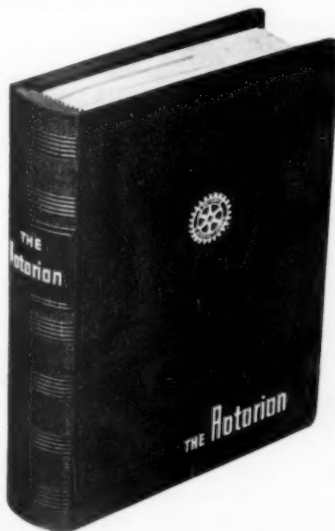
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basis of pilot tests it will say, more accurately than anyone has heretofore been able to do, whether the individual should be laid on the shelf.

If a businessman is interested in using tests for future hiring of workers, how should he go about it? The first thing to do would be to consult the national headquarters of his trade association, if he has one. The chances are strong that somebody else in the same line of business is already thinking along these lines. If this is not the case, his wisest course will be to approach the psychology department of the nearest university. There are now hundreds of private organizations throughout the country engaged in setting up and operating testing services of this sort. The university will almost certainly be able to suggest one or several reliable firms in your vicinity.

Everyone applying for a Federal job, under normal circumstances, is given an examination. This includes special questions relating to the particular job he is seeking, but it also includes ques-

tions which show his intelligence level and personality.

In the armed forces all officer candidates are required to take special tests. While these do not translate directly into an IQ, one must be of superior intelligence to pass—in general an IQ of at least 115 to 125.

A boy must get a certain minimum score, on a special test invented and operated by the Educational Testing Service, in order to be deferred from military service to go to college. This would correlate roughly with an IQ of 120. At present about 57 percent of those taking the test reach that score.

Where should an adult apply for an IQ test? Apply to the head of the psychology department of the nearest college. The college itself may be equipped to give such tests; if not, it can refer you to the nearest professional testing organization. These now exist in most large cities, and they are prepared, for a fee, to test your intelligence, vocational aptitude, and personality.

Rotary-Legislation Quiz

A Little Lesson in Rotary

AT Rotary's Convention in Seattle on June 6-10, Rotarians from around the world will gather for inspiration, fellowship—and action on proposed legislation. This quiz is designed to further understanding of the legislative aspects of the international Convention.

What is the sole legislative body of Rotary International?

The Annual Convention is the official legislative body. Delegates from all Rotary Clubs assemble at the Convention to determine the laws and policies of Rotary International.

How is legislative action taken by the Convention?

It is taken in the form of Proposed Enactments and Proposed Resolutions.

Who may propose Enactments?

Enactments may be proposed by a Club, a District Conference, the General Council or the conference of a territorial unit, the Council on Legislation, and the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Who may propose a Resolution?

Resolutions may be proposed by the groups listed in the preceding answer, plus any special assembly or other duly authorized conference held during the Convention, or by the Convention Committees.

What is the suggested procedure for Clubs desiring to propose legislation?

1. The proposal should first be sub-

mitted to the Club by its Board of Directors.

2. If adopted, it should be forwarded to the Secretary of Rotary International with a letter signed by the Club President and Secretary certifying that it was duly adopted by the Club. (Proposed legislation for the Seattle Convention was to be in the hands of the Secretary of Rotary International by February 6.)

3. The Secretary of Rotary International then transmits the Proposed Enactment or Resolution to the Council on Legislation.

What is the Council on Legislation?

The Council, which meets as a part of the Convention, is a deliberative body of some 200 representatives from every part of the Rotary world. It considers all proposed legislation, and reports its recommendations to the Convention for final action by the delegates.

Does the individual Rotarian have an opportunity to discuss proposed legislation prior to action by the Convention?

Yes. All Proposed Enactments and such Resolutions as have been received in advance are published in time for each Rotary Club to give consideration to proposals at District Conferences. Also, at the Convention the delegates have an opportunity to debate the merits of all proposed legislation.

Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

nice thing for us to know that our son found such good friends in America. We are certainly very proud of him, now that a real American says he speaks very well English. At last we have to thank you very much, because you were so good to write us such a nice letter.

Yes, we think cadet entertaining is a good idea. It makes friends in a world that badly needs more of them.

Waiting for a Pheasant

Thinks GUS. E. SEIFERT, *Rotarian Jewelry Retailer*
Quebec, Quebec, Canada

In *Rotarians in the News* [THE ROTARIAN for March] I notice Cesare Merzagora of Italy with what appears to be a shotgun in his hands and I wonder what he would be doing with this gun on a "rifle range," as the descriptive caption indicates. He might, of course, be skeet shooting, but judging from the trees in the background he is most likely waiting for a pheasant to be flushed.

Card Helps 'Welcome'

Finds ALBERT E. ROBINSON, *Rotarian Painter and Decorator*
Beenleigh, Australia

I was very interested to read in THE ROTARIAN for January a letter from J. Doyne Young, of Snow Hill, North Carolina, under the heading "Make Them Welcome!" [see *Your Letters*, page 54]. The idea and hope that Rotarian Young expressed set me searching through my files for details of a scheme used very successfully by District 13 (England) in 1943-44 when I was Chairman of the District International Service Committee.

At that time hundreds of thousands of servicemen from all parts of the world were stationed in England, and to facilitate their making contact with a Rotary Club wherever they might happen to be, an "introduction" or "credential" card was designed. These were available to all Rotary Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland and were filled out by Club Chairmen of International Service Committees either as a result of correspondence with the Rotary Club or relative in the serviceman's home town or (after proper checking) after a chance visit or meeting of a serviceman. The scheme worked extremely well and brought Rotary fellowship to a further avenue of practical application.

'Make It "Food with Fellowship"'

Suggests THOMAS C. MURPHY, *Rotarian Newspaper Publisher*
Red Oak, Iowa

Accompanying Harry Botsford's *Are Men Better Cooks?* [THE ROTARIAN for March] was a bit of boxed text entitled *Food for Fellowship*. May I suggest that it be changed to *Food WITH Fellowship?* Here's why:

I've had some tasty and ample meals in Rotary Clubs—that I admit. In one of the Clubs in the Los Angeles, California, area, for example, a buffet lunch

is served and it is good. A choice is given to the man who is allergic to certain types of food. And then I recall a Club in the Southern United States—it was mentioned in THE ROTARIAN several years ago—that has quite a fabulous array of food at a reasonable price. Travelling quite a bit as I do, however, I find Rotary meals leave much to be desired, and are often far from square.

Most Clubs meet at noon, some meet at night. The menu is too often the same, and it makes the blue-plate special look like a de luxe dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria. Many a Rotarian's wife knows when her husband is home because she hears the icebox door slamming first thing.

At times, after a particularly unsatisfying, same-thing-again type of Rotary meal, I've felt we ought to employ a dietician who would recommend meals-of-the-week and have them available to Clubs for the chefs in their eating places. The meals could even be budgeted at various prices to fit varying

local needs. Maybe we ought to do something like this and do it quickly before more innards rebel. If it weren't for the fellowship in Rotary, I'm afraid there'd be many an empty chair. Let's combine food *with* fellowship. Then everybody will be happier—and less hungry—at the end of the meeting.

A Letter from Germany

Relayed by CHARLES R. MILLER
Rotarian
Petroleum Refiner and Marketer
Highland Park, Michigan

During my term as Governor of District 222 we brought to the District 75 boys and girls of high-school age from Germany. They were taken into the homes of Rotarians with whom they lived for a year, going to our schools and churches, and living the same kind of life as the average American boy and girl. Readers of THE ROTARIAN will recall earlier reports of the stay [see *Doerote Delighted*, June, 1952].

Recently a letter came from one of the

Where to Stay



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guests: Horst Wiesbach, of Weztlar. It was written last Thanksgiving Day to Dr. Harold Stubbs, Past President of the Rotary Club of Highland Park, and Mrs. Stubbs. Here are portions of it:

I am glad to tell you that this very same festival of Thanksgiving has been used as a means of humanity and international understanding today, when American soldiers invited poor German children, of whom still many can be found in this country, to their barracks to express their giving of thanks by helping others. . . . If all human beings would stimulate themselves to such actions all the time, poverty and fear of war would not be existent in this world. . . .

After I finished school in the Spring of this year [1953] I went to work in a foundry of the Buderus'sche Eisenwerke, which belongs to one of Germany's biggest producers. There I was able to do some really hard work and acquire some knowledge about the usual workers' thinking and acting. After this four-month period I worked two more months in the export department of the same corporation. I liked it so well that I decided to study economics. This I am now doing at the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt. . . . The University is the biggest in Germany and comprises about 6,000 students. Many buildings are still ruins, and it is hard to do scientific work when rain is coming through the ceiling. A lot of rebuilding has been done, though, and there are great plans for future development, but alas! the money is lacking. In spite of our apparently fast recovery, postwar Germany is still quite a poor country, with a low standard of living.

There is one thing for which I am especially grateful: the subscription to THE ROTARIAN which you gave me as a gift. I used to read it in the United States, but never did I peruse this truly great monthly as now. It is one of the few permanent links with America. It is a fine combination of an American and an international publication, and most articles are outstanding—especially those on international affairs, such as *Nations Need Each Other* [THE ROTARIAN for August], by Paul Van Zeeland, who is one of the leaders of the European movement, of which I am a member. . . . But I read also all the others, from the debate-of-the-month to the limerick corner in *Stripped Gears*. Some of them I have loaned to some friends. They were very pleased, because unfortunately there are a lot of low-level magazines from the United States circulating in Germany.

Tree Story Brings Tears

To E. H. PRENTISS
Denver, Colorado

I read THE ROTARIAN today and I wept. They were either tears of nostalgia or tears of regret—I could not

tell, so mixed were my emotions. They were caused by a short story of a tree and a boy who found comfort, fun, companionship, a playmate, lessons in science, and beachcomber findings in the tree . . . as well as a story [see *Woodsmen, That Tree*, by Andrew D. Blalock, THE ROTARIAN for April, 1953]. The story was good and it took me again to my childhood, but that is not the reason I cried—at least not altogether. It made me sad for the children of today who are not allowed to climb trees or who are made to think that it is unladylike (for a girl) and harmful to the tree. Most youngsters know when a tree is strong enough to hold and very few are destructive to a tree.

I have tried to give my daughter a well-rounded childhood. She has fished, skated, swum, played baseball and tennis, had a trapeze—back-yard variety—and pets. She is entering her teens and all along I knew she was missing lots of fun by never climbing a tree. The girls nowadays wear jeans and dress like boys, but never seem to climb trees. The parents seem to think it's O. K. for them to look like boys, but climbing trees—horror of horrors, that would be unladylike!

I wish to thank Andrew Blalock. He has "the touch."

Re: School Patrols

By C. A. POOLE, Rotarian
Banker

Hickory, North Carolina

Seven years have now passed since the Rotary Club of Hickory organized a safety (or school) patrol program, so we in our Club were naturally interested in the debate which appeared in THE ROTARIAN for December, 1953 [*Abolish School Patrols?*].

We established the program in nine schools in 1947, with students enrolled in the patrol averaging about 110 a year. Immediate supervision is by the school principals. More recently special officers from the city police department are taking part in supervision and instruction.

Since the beginning of the program,



"The Smithsons are such a nice couple. They grew up in the neighborhood together."

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ARE YOU one of those who think it highly important that there should be more good neighborliness? Who have read the headlines—and nodded in assent? Then read on about *Revista Rotaria*, brilliantly edited Spanish edition of THE ROTARIAN:

FOR TWO DOLLARS and fifty cents (if you live in the United States or Canada; \$2.75 elsewhere) you can make *Revista Rotaria* your own ambassador . . . To a friend in Latin America . . . a representative, perhaps, of your company. To a school in Latin America . . . a school, for example, in which you are especially interested, or one presided over by an acquaintance made in your travels. To an as yet unknown friend in Latin America . . . You may get his name in various ways. For instance, write to that Latin-American Rotarian whom you have met, asking him to name someone—of, say, your own vocation—in his community who would like to receive *Revista Rotaria*. Or simply ask THE ROTARIAN for suggestions.

NOW THINK of folks closer to home, for a good neighborhood is a two-way street . . . Many a man and woman is studying Spanish these days. More and more schools are teaching it to children. For two dollars and fifty cents you can send *Revista Rotaria* . . . To that friend who likes to read Spanish. (Christmas is coming.)

To son or daughter in college or high school.

To a library—high school, college, public. To the teacher of Spanish in your school or community.

YES—two dollars and fifty cents will do that. But more dollars and more cents will do more—even supply a Spanish class in your high school or college with copies. Perhaps that suggests a practical and timely little International Service activity for your Rotary Club. Or maybe you or your Club would like to send, say, a half dozen subscriptions to key men of your own business or profession in any Central or South American country. That is easy. THE ROTARIAN will be glad to take care of that—or to pass your request on to an appropriate Rotary Club.

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no traffic accidents involving the children at any of the schools have been reported.

Incidentally, the cost to the Club for badges, belts, raincoats, and hats has been \$1,689, or an average of about \$241 annually. We believe the investment is paying good dividends to the community.

Let's Remember the Regulars

Suggests MAX M. MOORE, Rotarian Dentist

Valley City, North Dakota

Sometimes when I have just about made up my mind that we in our Rotary Clubs are forgetting fellows who are ready to do the jobs which keep an organization moving from week to week, I read in THE ROTARIAN where some Club has remembered and honored one of the "regulars." Sometimes it's the Club-publication editor. Sometimes it's the song leader. Sometimes it's the fellow who is apt to be overlooked when the bouquets are handed out from the head table. And sometimes it is the pianist who is always on the job, with skilled hands racing across the keyboard and supplying the music which brings Club fellowship a rung or two higher than it was when he seated himself before the black and white keys.

A few days ago we honored one of the last. He has been punching out tunes for 27 years. We've accepted him, I suppose you might say, like the meat and potatoes and dessert—without saying anything about what he has done for the Club. But now Arthur Lydell knows what we think about him. We told him the day we honored him. Art is instructor in piano and pipe-organ music at North Dakota State Teachers College here in Valley City, and not only has he served Rotary faithfully and well, but also his college, his church, and his community.

We're glad that we've remembered one of our regulars. Sometimes we forget to remember—until it is too late.



Lydell

Vanquished Gardener

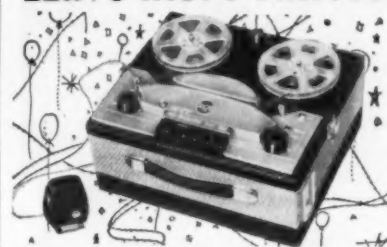
My friends are skillful gardeners,
Whose posies all look nice;
I'd like to have a garden, too,
So I asked for their advice.

One says, "Pour on some castor oil,
It's sure to make plants grow."
Another votes for coffee grounds,
A third for sow-a-row.

So many hints bewilder me
(I tried them like a sport);
That now I'm ready to concede
Plant growing's not my forte.

—ANNIE LAURIE VON TUNGELN

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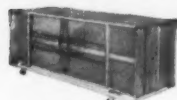
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THE ROTARIAN

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HOBBY

Hitching Post

THIS month in this department you will meet two Rotarians whose leisure-time pursuits point up still more the broad range of human activities that the hobbies of busy men cover. First is ROTARIAN J. H. WILKERSON, of Troy, Alabama, a lawyer who writes of his Galilean interests.

IT WAS nearly 350 years ago, as students of astronomy know, that Galileo, Italian physicist and astronomer, turned his self-made telescope toward the heavens and saw some celestial bodies that had never been seen before. Since then, many others have scanned the skies with telescopic aid, and have, perhaps, been no less thrilled at the wonders brought nearer to them than was Galileo. As an amateur telescope maker and astronomer, I am among those who follow in the footsteps of Galileo, albeit in a less scientific way.

I have two telescopes that I made myself—one a six-inch reflector, the other a ten-inch reflector. For those unacquainted with this type of optical instrument, perhaps I should add that a telescope of the reflector type consists of a concave mirror at the outer end of the unit that reflects light given off by the object viewed. A second type of telescope is the refractor, which uses only a lens, or a combination of lenses, to refract light rays that enter it. The mirrors used in reflector types require precision grinding, and for my two telescopes I ground my own mirrors—with some valuable assistance from my son, HALBERT. Both of us are proud of the fact that the six-inch mirror has been called flawless by experts.

The ten-inch reflector is mounted in an observatory I built, and there I have spent many rewarding hours in astronomical studies and in simple enjoyment of the beauty of such things as a night sky, a wandering planet, or the glorious Milky Way. The heavenly bodies that the professional astronomer sees are there in the firmament for the amateur astronomer to see also, and it is not a rare instance when an amateur contributes valuable knowledge to the science of astronomy. It is to amateurs that much credit is given for the scientific information available on meteors and fireballs, and in their studies of variable stars they have provided the professional astronomer with facts that have aided in the computation of distances to outlying galaxies.

How did I, a lawyer, happen to become an amateur telescope maker? The answer is a simple one: through reading about it. The beginning of all amateur telescope making can be traced back to a little book on the subject written by the director of the Armagh Observatory in Northern Ireland. Following its appearance, there developed in the United

States a new interest in telescopes that was given additional impetus through the work of Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Today there are organizations of amateur astronomers and several publications are wholly devoted to their interests.

For relaxation away from writs and contracts, torts and statutes, I find my telescopes—and the wonders they bring near—perfectly suited to my hobby needs. There in my observatory I have learned how true it is that "the heavens declare the glory of God."

ANOTHER Rotarian hobbyist whose interest is off the beaten track—but is right on the beat, as you will see—is E. C. BECK, of Mount Pleasant, Michigan, a professor of English at Central Michigan College of Education. Here he tells you about his tuneful hobby.

FROM Maine to Washington, from Manitoba to Florida, I have collected folk tales and songs, and with them I have entertained Rotarians in many communities. As a youth, I plowed many an acre of corn in Nebraska and herded cattle in Montana, so collecting folk ballads and stories from farm and ranch country has taken me back to familiar surroundings.

Sourdough songs—the lively ditties sung by mining prospectors—I have picked up in mineral regions ranging from Flin Flon, Manitoba, Canada, to the Black Hills of the Dakotas to the Colorado Rockies. "Hobo" lore—stories and songs of itinerant workers and vagabonds—have been gathered in the mi-



In this observatory, Rotarian Wilkerson has mounted his ten-inch telescope.

THE ROTARIAN



Here are the "Lumberjacks," with "Doc" Beck in the shapeless felt hat and Rotarian Donald Baker, of Ithaca, Mich., seated before the dulcimer, a kin of the piano.

grant camps of Idaho's potato fields, in the stockyard areas of Sioux City, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, and in railroad yards of many a U. S. city.

Besides those categories of song and story, I have others classified under cowboy, highlander, roughneck, and homesteader ballads, and all have provided entertainment for many audiences. My lore of the lumber camps has been published, and I have authored two books on lumberjacks. It was while collecting tunes and anecdotes in the Great Lakes timber region that I met some colorful camp entertainers, and helped to organize them into an orchestra. They're called the "Great Lakes Lumberjacks," and their music has been heard in cities stretching from St. Louis to New York. They have also lived many radio broadcasts, and one Summer they appeared on the program of the Chicagoland Music Festival in Chicago.

Besides working with the "Lumberjacks" on the shows they give, I also speak to many Rotary Clubs and other civic and service organizations about my hobby, and my talks include, you may be sure, some of the hundreds of stories I have collected in my travels. I tell anecdotes from the Ozarks and the red hills of Georgia, legends about the Finns and the Swedes from Michigan's Upper Peninsula, yarns from the mining fields, and totem tales from Alaska.

It's been a hobby that has brought me much pleasure and many unusual experiences—I was made a Chippewa chief while collecting lore around Lake Superior—and through it I have met many folks and have developed an abiding confidence in the common man.

What's Your Hobby?

If you would like to have it listed below—that is, if you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family—drop a line to THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM. His only request is that you acknowledge correspondence which results from the listing.

Needlecraft: Mrs. Reg Wade (wife of Ro-

tarian)—collects patterns for knitted doilies, old needlecraft magazines, or fancy-work patterns from old books), Box 30, Lloydminster, Sask., Canada.

Stamps: Doug Manning (nephew of Rotarian)—would like to exchange used postage stamps with anyone outside of Australia), 15 Gemmell St., York, Adelaide, Australia.

Stamps: Willis H. Miller (collects stamps; would enjoy pen pals), 1127 Fourth St., Hudson, Wis., U.S.A.

Stamps; Coins: A. R. Sastry (collects stamps and coins; would like correspondence with people all ages), Star Jewellery Mart, Vijayawada-1, India.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Eva Wilén (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—desires pen friends who speak English, Swedish, Finnish, German; hobbies are piano playing, photography, stamps, reading, souvenirs), Hamina, Satamak F., Finland.

Kathleen Jenkins (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with boys and girls aged 15-18; likes writing stories, reading, sports, collecting postcards and information about other countries), Box 14, Halleybury, Ont., Canada.

Mary F. Massoud (21-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with girls aged 18-25 from English-speaking countries; interests include English literature, music, dramatics, writing and collecting religious plays, games), 29 Ennad El-Dine St., Cairo, Egypt.

Barbara Fenwick (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like pen friends from other countries interested in stamps and collecting photos; will appreciate receiving souvenir view cards from anywhere), 11 Queen St., Gloucester, Australia.

Mary Ann Hargett (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—desires pen pals of any age; interests are music, reading, dogs, collecting teapots and colored pictures of movie stars), 904 Lovelace Ave., Brewton, Ala., U.S.A.

Nancy Richards (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wishes to correspond with boys and girls her age; enjoys history, travelling, music, reading, tennis, dancing), 32210 Myrna, Livonia, Mich., U.S.A.

Sandra Dobson (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with boys and girls aged 14-18 interested in sports, skating, letter writing), 117 Almont Ave., New Glasgow, N. S., Canada.

Manuel G. Santos (23-year-old brother-in-law of Rotarian)—desires pen pals; will exchange stamps and coins), 126 Burgos Ave., Cabanatuan, The Philippines.

Victoria Wong (19-year-old niece of Rotarian)—desires pen pals; hobbies are letter writing, collecting pencils, key holders, photos, postcards, stickers; interested in sports), Royal Line, Inc., P.O. Box 11, Cebu, The Philippines.

Sandy Barck (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—wants pen pal between 13 and 15 years old; collects pictures of television and movie stars, stamps; enjoys dancing), 72 Ahrens St., Mount Clemens, Mich., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM

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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Here is a favorite of Mrs. Arthur F. Shuey, wife of a Shreveport, Louisiana, Rotarian.

Mary was a masseuse with a busy schedule of taking care of the needs of Shreveport women. When she was called for an appointment by Mrs. H., newly arrived in the South, she accepted despite the fact that it was June 19, an important holiday for Louisiana Negroes. When Mrs. H. learned that June 19 was a day uninterrupted by work, she apologized, explaining that she hadn't known the situation.

"Oh, that's all right, Mrs. H.," said Mary. "I had some free time today and with my big family I have to work every day. You know, it's a strange thing: I've heard all my life about those people who make both ends meet, but, hard as I work, the best I've ever been able to do is to get them pointin' at each other."

Check Mate

The way you write out checks, my dear,
Provides the basic clue
Which hints you fail to comprehend
A check is money, too.

—PHILIP LAZARUS

What's in a Name?

Here is a quiz which shows to what strange uses names can be applied. Do you know what the combinations mean?

1. Willy-nilly. 2. Dickcissel. 3. Tomtom. 4. Joe-pyeweed. 5. Merry-andrew. 6. Johnnycake. 7. Timothy. 8. Jimmy. 9. Bobwhite. 10. Jack-in-the-pulpit.

This quiz was submitted by Vincent Edwards, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

All Kinds of Money

They all make cents. Example: What cent is flowering? Answer: Florescent.

1. What cent is taciturn? 2. What cent is free from guilt? 3. What cent is being born again? 4. What cent is a downward slope? 5. What cent is in a resting state? 6. What cent is approaching maturity? 7. What cent is glowing with white heat? 8. What cent is recovering from illness? 9. What cent is growing old? 10. What cent is inclined to call to mind? 11. What cent is shaped

- like a new moon. 12. What cent is vocal stress? 13. What cent is modern, new? 14. What cent is near, bordering on? 15. What cent displays satisfaction?

This quiz was submitted by Helen Pettigrew, of Charleston, Arkansas.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Then there was the man who appeared in a newspaper office to place an ad offering \$500 for the return of his wife's pet cat.

"That's an awful price for a cat," the clerk commented.

"Not for this one," the man snapped. "I drowned it."—*The Hub*, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

An adolescent boy, going on a school picnic, asked his father for a dollar for spending money. The father sighed as he handed over the money.

"Make it go as far as you can," he said.

"I'll make it go so far you'll never see any of it again," was the reply.—*Rotary Bulletin*, HUDSON, NEW YORK.

While reading the evening paper, Jenkins spied an interesting item and called to his wife, "Listen to this, honey:

"Alexander Jones, well-known naturalist, slipped over a Rocky Mountain precipice yesterday while reaching for a wild flower. As he fell, he gathered momentum. . . ."

"What an enthusiast he must have been," the wife interrupted sadly. "Imagine, picking flowers as he fell."—*C. & O. Tracks*.

"Thankful! What have I to be thankful for? I can't pay my bills."

"Then, man alive, be thankful you aren't one of your creditors."—*Rotaview*, LONGVIEW, TEXAS.

To put is to place a thing where you want it . . . to putt is a vain attempt to do the same thing.—*Rotary Cog*, MESA, ARIZONA.

The inevitable horn-tooter in traffic was squelched by a lady pulling up alongside his car and inquiring, very sweetly, "What else did you get for Christmas?"—*The Club Scratchpad*, QUAKERTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Revolving Doors

There's something 'bout
A revolving door
That makes one want
To turn it more!

—VIVIAN G. GOULED

Answers to Quizzes

14. Adjacent. 15. Complacent.
cent. 11. Crescent. 12. Accent. 13. Recent.
Convascent. 9. Senescent. 10. Reminiscent.
cent. 6. Adolescent. 7. Candescence. 8. Innocent. 3. Renaissance. 4. Descend. 5. Quiescent.
ALL KINDS OF MONEY: 1. Reluctant. 2. In-crowbar. 10. Familiar wild plant.
quail. 9. Species of North American
dian cornmeal bread. 7. Grass. 8. Short
4. Kind of weed. 5. Clown. 6. Kind of In-black-throated bunting. 3. Oriental drum.
—and choice in the matter. 2. A bird—the
"WHAT'S IN A NAME? 1. A case of "must"

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of a limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from M. A. McDowell, a member of the Rotary Club of Hutt, New Zealand. Closing date for last lines to complete it is July 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

WAIL TALE

A venturesome fellow named Jack
Went sailing to sea in a smack;
But he'd had enough
When the sea came up rough,

MEATLESS MENU

Here again is the bobtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for January:
A vegetarian by the name of Poteet
On the menu could find only meat,
So he threw out the hash
And chewed his mustache,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:
Then felt "down" in the mouth at his feat.
(Mrs. G. J. Williamson, wife of a Vernon, British Columbia, Canada, Rotarian.)

But on "seconds" he did not repeat!
(Mrs. L. C. Harrison, wife of a Walhalla, South Carolina, Rotarian.)

And he said something quite indiscreet.
(Khalil S. S. Jamal, member of the Rotary Club of Nazareth, Israel.)

A neat feat, for Poteet's is petite!
(Mrs. D. W. Carver, wife of a Muscatine, Iowa, Rotarian.)

And wept, 'cause his grief was complete.
(Sven Jarpe, son of an Uricehamm, Sweden, Rotarian.)

The old brush had been dunked and 'twas sweet.
(Hugh B. Little, member of the Rotary Club of Logan, Ohio.)

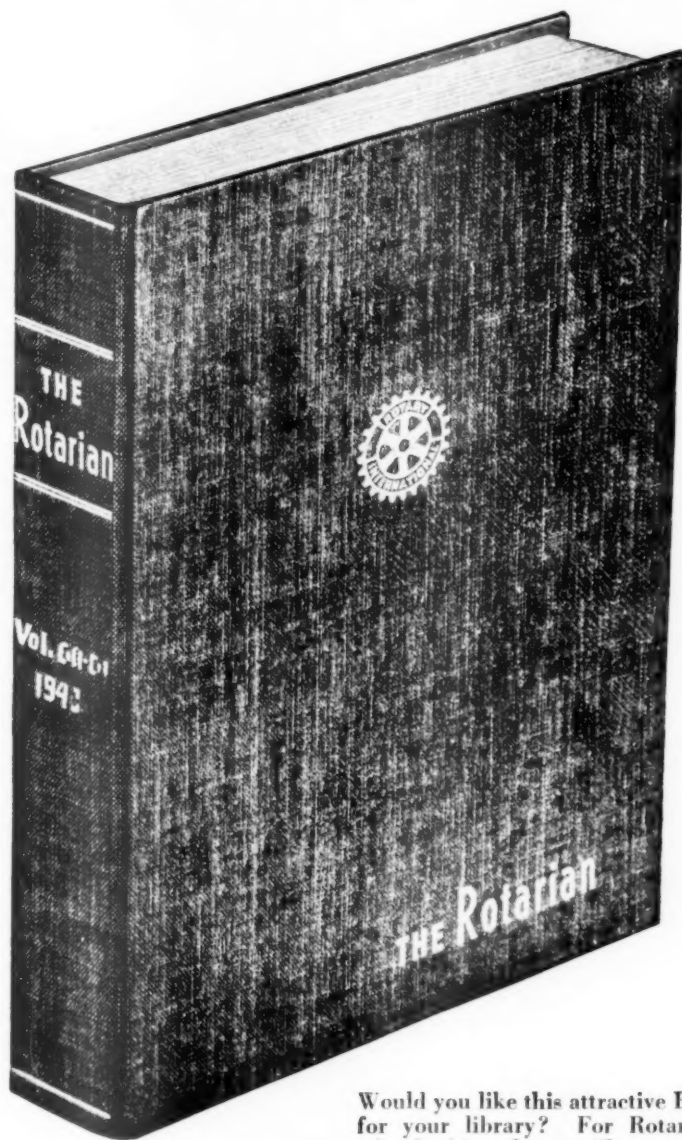
Just to nourish his sense of defeat.
(Samuel D. Allison, member of the Rotary Club of Waikiki, Hawaii.)

But it wasn't exactly a treat.
(E. M. Fowler, member of the Rotary Club of New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada.)

With mustard on, it was a treat.
(R. S. Carlton, member of the Rotary Club of Spirit Lake, Iowa.)

His shocking remarks we'll delete.
(M. Evan Morgan, member of the Rotary Club of Santa Monica, California.)

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